The Bombay Chronicle

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# NO LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

## Re-Distribution Will Be For Administrative Convenience

## COMMISSION STRESS IMPERATIVE NEED FOR STRENGTHENING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

**NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): The Linguistic Provinces Commission set up by the President of the Constituent Assembly have recommended against the formation of linguistic provinces at present. They have, however, expressed the opinion that when the Indian states have been completely integrated and the country fully stabilised, some of the provinces should be reformed on an administrative basis.**

***The Commission, who have submitted an unanimous report, recognize that there is a sincere and strong demand for the creation of linguistic provinces and that its nonfulfilment may lead to much disappointment. Nevertheless, they think that an emergency exists in India which would not justify acceding to the demand at present.***

The Commission say that the first and last need of India at the present moment is that it should be made a nation. The constitution which is now being forged for India, as also all the multifarious problems which clamour for immediate solution have to be considered in relation to this paramount necessity. Everything which helps the growth of nationalism has to go forward, and everything which throws obstacles in its way has to be rejected or should stand over.

**CANNOT BE SUPPORTED**

"We have applied this test" says the Commission, "to linguistic provinces, and judged by this test, they fail and cannot be supported. If once the principle is recognised, it will set the ball rolling for the disintegration of the entire country."

The Commission was appointed, as a result of a discussion in the Assembly in November 1947, and of a recommendation by the Drafting Committee in their report. The Chairman was Shri S. K. Dar, formerly Judge of the Allahabad High Court, and the members were, Dr Panna Lal, formerly Adviser to the Governor of U P and Shri Jagat Narain Lall, M C A, from Bihar. The Secretary was Shri B. C Banerji, Accountant-General with them were associated the following members from the various provinces concerned, who took part in the taking of evidence and the deliberations, but not in the final drafting of the report: Shri Ramkrishna Raju, President, Madras, Legislative Council; Shri T. A Ramalingam Chettiar, Mehmber Constituent Assembly of India, Shri Narayan Menon of Palghat, Member, Madras Legislative Council, Shri Tokuri Suramanyan of Bellary, Shri K. M Munshi, M C A., Shri R. R. Diwakar, M C A.; Shri H. V Pataskar, M.C A; and Shri Gopilal Shrivastava, Advocate, Saugor

**COMMISSION'S WORK**

The Commission started work on July 19, last and its final meeting with the associate members was held on November 21. It submitted its report on December 10. The Commission toured Andhra, Tamilnad, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Konkan, and C P and Berar, examined over 6,700 witnesses and received a thousand written memoranda.

**POINTS AGAINST FORMATION OF PROVINCES**

The report begins by describing the proposed linguistic provinces of Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. It refers to the Congress declarations since 1921 in favour of linguistic provinces, but it points out that the circumstances now are very different and the pledges can only be redeemed in the context of present day India. It enumerates the conditions necessary before an area can be formed into a province, e g, geographical contiguity, financial self-sufficiency, capacity for future development, and the consent of the people affected. The claim for the linguistic provinces is based on two alternative grounds: that the linguistic groups are sub-nations and as such contracting parties to the constitution from which the federation and the centre drive their existence and power and alternatively, that the existing provinces are unwieldy, heterogeneous, and administratively inconvenient, particularly in the field of education and legislatures.

The points against the formation of linguistic provinces are the intolerance which they breed against the minority speaking a different language in the same province, the parochial patriotism which they will emphasise, and the bitterness which will be caused by the marking off of the boundaries, particularly with reference to the cities of Madras and Bombay.

**"There are some, the Commission says, who want these provinces to be immediately formed, saying that the demand has got deep down into the masses and its postponement is creating bitterness, impatience and frustration, and that the country cannot settle down to constructive work. As against this, others say that the country is not yet free from dangers of external aggression, that it is in the grip of an economic crisis of great magnitude, that the integration of Indian states has not yet been completed, that the Government is pre-occupied with more urgent problems, and that the country cannot at this moment bear the financial and administrative strain which these new provinces will put upon it.**

The report then goes on to describe the boundaries of these four provinces, and points out the difficulties of dealing with border districts which are not unilingual but bi-lingual. It says that it is not practicable to form Malabar district into a province which would be possible if it could unite with Travancore and Cochin. Similarly, the Union of Karnataka with Mysore would be in the interests both of Karnataka and Mysore, which would gain access to the sea. Maharashtra, it is said, is a late-comer in the field, and opinion in the Marathi-speaking districts of C. P. and Berar has not yet sufficiently crystallized for any recommendation to be made.

**CASES OF BOMBAY AND MADRAS**

The Commission discuss in a separate section the problem of the cities of Bombay and Madras. They think that these cities are not populated exclusively or even largely by speakers of any one language: that they are in every sense multi-lingual: that they have developed a cosmopolitan life of their own and are more or less of All-Indian importance: The Commission think that it would be not right to include these cities in any one unilingual province and that they deserve special treatment in their own interest and of India as a whole.

Chapter four of the report is devoted to the financial and administrative consequence. It is pointed out that the creation of the six new provinces with their full-fledged machinery of Government would entail heavy expenditure which would fall on the tax payer. Besides, very heavy expenditure would be incurred on the building of the six new Capitals, which would be unfortunate at a time when the problem of housing refugees is facing us. It would also worsen the inflation situation. There is already a strain on the administrative agency of the various provinces, and there will be a further tax on it by the creation of the new provinces. A new minority problem would come into existence: and the allocation of boundaries is sure to leave some bitterness behind. The new provinces will all be deficit – some more, some less, and hardly any of them would be able to function any better than a mere police state. The financial position of each province is examined in detail in chapter three.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Chapter five contains the conclusions. The view of the Commission is that linguistic provinces will have a Suo-National bias and will militate against the welding of India into one nation". If the intention were to create Suo-Nations in India, there could not be a better way of doing it than by creating linguistic provinces. It is further pointed out that, as a result of historical circumstances, many of the communities speaking the same language have become separated and included in different administration, and the two groups have developed in different directions and are not now very eager to combine. Lastly it is said that the formation of linguistic provinces is sure to lead to similar demands from other parts of India, and already some such demands have been pressed.

"Indian nationalism", they say "is deeply wedded to its regional languages; Indian patriotism is aggressively attached to its provincial frontiers. If India is to survive, Indian nationalism and patriotism will have to sacrifice some of its cherished sentiments in the larger interests of the country. Till nationalism has acquired sufficient strength to permit the formation of autonomous provinces, the true nature and function of a province under our Constitution should be that of an administrative unit functioning under delegated authority from the Centre and subject to the Centre's over-riding power in regard to its territory, its existence, and its functions. These powers are required to form new provinces and to mitigate the rigour of Government by linguistic majorities, to prevent a breakdown of the administration on account of disputes amongst linguistic groups, to check fissiparous tendencies and strengthen national feeling and above all to build up an Indian Nation.

**MISTAKEN VIEW**

In another place the Commission remarks. "It is said that by being put in a linguistic province, each linguistic group will be happier and stronger and will be able to develop according to its genius, and a stronger group will be made to serve India better and consequently will be a better nationalist. We are convinced that this is a mistaken view. The emotional response, which the sub-national sentiment will receive from a linguistic province, will always be greater than the one received by the national sentiment. Nationalism and sub-nationalism are two emotional experiences which grow at the expense of each other. In a linguistic province, sub-nationalism will always be the dominant force and will always evoke greater emotional response and, in a conflict between the two, the nascent nationalism is sure to lose ground and will ultimately be submerged."

**INOPPORTUNE**

The Commission go on to say that, after some time, when the future of Indian States has been more clearly determined and when the Indian nationality is well established some of the existing provinces should be reformed. But they make it quite clear at such reformation shall not be based upon linguistic considerations, but rather upon administrative.

**THE COMMISSION ARE EMPHATIC THAT THE PRESENT IS NOT THE TIME FOR THIS RE-DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES. WHEN THERE ARE MORE URGENT PROBLEMS STARING THE COUNTRY IN THE FACE, E.G., DEFENCE, REFUGEES, INFLATION, PRODUCTION AND FOOD.**

The Commission are impressed with the view which has been expressed before them that the Constitution of India should provide for a strong centre with residuary and over-riding powers, and that a common national language should be introduced throughout the country.

**At the same time the Commission recognise that in all these provinces, there are serious administrative problems. There are clashes and conflicts such as those between Telugus and Tamils in the Government of Madras, and there is the feeling in Malabar and Karnataka that their needs do not receive adequate attention at the hands of the Headquarters Governments in far away Madras and Bombay. The Commission think that many of these grievances are genuine and the Government of India should devise means to allay them at once.**

## JAIRAMDAS' ADDRESS TO REFUGEE STUDENTS

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Minister for Food and Agriculture addressed a gathering of Refugee students from Sind at Jai Hind College on Sunday morning. Picture on the left is a view of the gathering.

## *Exclusion Of Communists*

### *BRITISH UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION'S MOVE*

LONDON, Dec. 12, (Reuter): The General Council of the British United Nations Association tonight decided here by 124 votes to 75 to exclude Communist Party branches from membership.

Captain Francis Noel Baker, labour member of Parliament, said no sincere Communist could remain in the Association without repudiating his Communist allegiance.

Another resolution carried by 162 votes to 41 declared the Association's support for western Union, and condemned "the Cominform attempt to wreck it".

# 'DANGEROUS TO ACT ON EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY'

## BADGE'S DEPOSITION NOT RELIABLE, SAYS MENGLE

## Om Prakash, Chopra & Agre Not Produced Because They Might Contradict Approver?

**RED FORT, Dec. 13. (U.P.I.): Continuing his arguments on the resumed hearing of the Gandhi Murder Trial at the Red Fort today, Mr. K. H. Mengle, Counsel for N. D. Apte, accused No. 2, submitted that the letter written by Nathuram Godse, on Jan. 30 to Apte at the address of the "Hindu Rashtra" office, Poona, proved that Apte was not in Delhi on that day.**

**"FURTHER DEMONSTRATION FRUITLESS"**

In this letter, Nathuram wrote: "Today I am specially sending this letter and all of you will be surprised when you read the letter". He asked Apte to give up endeavours to secure volunteers from Poona for demonstration at Gandhiji's prayer meeting as "it will serve no useful purpose", and "further demonstration would be fruitless". Nathuram also sent a photo of his own along with the letter.

Mengle said that the envelop bore Delhi postal stamp dated 30-1-48, and Poona stamp dated 2-2-48. This proved that the letter was actually posted on Jan. 30 and received in Poona on Feb. 2. Of course, Mr. Mengle added, it was not possible to prove that the envelop in question contained the letter referred to. The fact that Nathuram wrote a personal letter to Apte suggested that Apte could not have been in Delhi on that day.

As for handwriting, Mengle said this could be proved from Nathuram's letters to Savarkar and also by comparison of the handwriting. The letter was written at "Hindu Rashtra" office address so that it might not fall in the hands of the police.

**DIFFICULTY OF GETTING WITNESSES**

Replying to criticism why an independent witness was not produced to prove that the letter was actually received on Feb. 2 and the envelop contained the letter, Mr. Mengle said there were difficulties in his way to produce witnesses. There was evidence that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other persons were detained. It was, therefore, difficult for him to produce witness because nobody would have agreed to give evidence, not even his own brother.

Witnesses had been produced, Mr. Mengle added, to testify to Apte's presence at Delhi main railway station on Jan. 30. Sundarilal, a booking clerk and Jannu Jyoti, a cobbler had identified him. Mr. Mengle pointed out that Sundarilal identified Apte at a parade held at Bombay on March 24 and not in Delhi on Feb. 28 when Apte and Karkare were put up for identification. Sundarilal was not asked to identify them at that time though he was attending his duties from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. The identification memo about Delhi was timed 4-30 p.m. There could be no reason why Apte and Karkare should not have been identified by Sundarilal at the Delhi parade on Feb. 28. The explanation that Sundarilal was not found at that time did not hold much ground.

**APTE AND NATHURAM SHOWN TO WITNESSES BEFORE PARADE?**

At the time of the identification parade in Bombay on March 24, there were two incidents, Mr. Mengle continued. Firstly, Delhi Police Officer Jaswant Singh was found in the Magistrate's room where the witnesses were kept, and he was turned out subsequently, and secondly Apte and Nathuram lodged a complaint with the Magistrate who held the identification parade that they had been shown to the witnesses before the parade.

Mr. Mengle continued that Mr. Pinto, Bombay C.I.D. officer, in his statement said that he went to Delhi main station on Feb. 29 at 10 a.m. and took with him Apte. It was not improbable, therefore, that Apte was shown to Sundarilal at that time. Mr. Mengle submitted that the identification of Apte by Sundarilal was done under suspicious circumstances.

Moreover, Mr. Mengle said, Sundarilal in his deposition said that while booking the room Nathuram Godse had shown him two tickets, one from Gwalior to Delhi and the other from Poona to Delhi. This also negatived the prosecution story that both of them came from Gwalior on Jan. 29. Sundarilal's claim that he went to the retiring room to ask Apte and Godse to vacate had also been challenged by Hari Krishen, bearer who said that it was he who asked them to vacate and they vacated in his presence. Hari Krishen could not identify Apte.

**APTE'S CONDITION EXPLAINED**

The reason why Apte was in alleged suspicious circumstances at the time of his arrest, Mr. Mengle said, was that in view of his association with Nathuram Godse and the Hindu Sabha he feared he might be arrested or harassed by the public, if found, because immediately after the assassination of Gandhiji there were violent demonstrations against Hindu Sabha and its workers.

Mr. Mengle concluding the first part of his arguments submitted that evidence on record showed that the main object of the accused was to stage a demonstration at Gandhiji's prayer meeting. There was no satisfactory evidence to prove that Apte was in Delhi, on Jan. 30. On the contrary there was some evidence that he was actually in Bombay.

**EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY**

Beginning what he characterised as the second part of his arguments, Mr. Mengle dealt with the evidence of conspiracy led by the prosecution. He said that having in view the type of witnesses examined by the prosecution, the nature of evidence and admission made by some of the witnesses, his ultimate submission would be that "it would be dangerous to act on that evidence of conspiracy."

He classified the prosecution evidence as "direct" and "circumstantial" evidence. The direct evidence was (1) what Apte told to other persons, Dickshit Maharaj and Dada Maharaj, (2) Apte's conduct, (3) what he said and that he did.

**BADGE'S EVIDENCE UNRELIABLE**

Mr. Mengle dealing with Badge's evidence pointed out the characteristics of Badge based on the evidence recorded by the Court. He said, firstly, he (Badge) was a black-marketeer and gun-runner; secondly, he had no scruples to tell lies when he desired to obtain money; thirdly, he was very cautious and careful to see that no harm could be done to him; fourthly, he was extremely cunning; fifthly, he was treacherous; and sixthly, he made himself hero of every situation.

If the incident of Jan. 20 in Birla House was true, then it demonstrated that Badge was capable of chickanery and treachery. Badge said that in Marina Hotel he suggested how arms and ammunitions should be distributed and his suggestion was accepted by Apte and Godse. Again he said that he did not keep the revolvers with him when he went to the prayer ground in Birla House on the 20th and left them in the taxi because if anything happened the taxi driver would be caught for the revolvers and not he. All these showed, added Mr. Mengle, what sort of man Badge was and how far his evidence could be relied upon.

**NO CORROBORATION**

Mr. Mengle then analysed Badge's evidence to show where his evidence has not been corroborated by the prosecution. He referred to Badge's selling a Bren gun to Pravin Chandra Sethia and said that this story of Badge had not been corroborated by the prosecution. Badge said he purchased it from Gurdayal Singh. But why was Gurdayal Singh not produced before the Court to confirm Badge's story? Badge said Apte met him in Nov. 1947 and asked for the "stuff", but did not say what was that "stuff". It was vague. On January 9, Badge said, Apte told him that Karkare and some others would call on him sometime later and asked him to show the "stuff" to them. This story also had not been corroborated, said Mr. Mengle.

**THEY MIGHT HAVE CONTRADICTED BADGE**

This could have been corroborated by Om Prakash and Chopra. The prosecution did not produce them and said they were absconding. But why were they absconding? Mr. Mengle submitted that they were not absconding and that the prosecution did not produce them because their evidence might have contradicted the evidence of Badge so far as the incident of Jan. 9 was concerned.

Badge said, Mengle went on, that on the night of Jan. 14 he, accompanied by Apte and Nathuram, went to the house of Dikshit Maharaj and handed over a bag to Dikshit Maharaj's servant, namely, Agre. Badge also said that he told Agre that "Nathuram Godse, Apte and I would come to take the bag." There was no corroboration unless the story of Jan. 15 was taken as true. It was an important incident and corroboration was readily available. The servant of Dikshit Maharaj could have been produced before the Court to corroborate Badge.

Agre's statement was recorded by police and yet he was not produced before the court. Mr. Nagarwalla said Agre was sent back because the prosecution considered him as superfluous. It was true, Mr. Mengle said, that the Prosecution Counsel could exercise his discretion, but that did not preclude the Court to draw any inference. Agre was not called, Mr. Mengle submitted, because his evidence would materially affect the evidence of Badge as regards the incident of Jan. 14 and perhaps of the incident of Jan. 15.

**FANTASTIC STORY**

The story of carrying the bag containing the "stuff" from place to place also appeared to be fantastic, Mr. Mengle said.

Judge: The prosecution is that the bag was carried to show Mr. Savarkar as to what arms and ammunitions they had collected.

Mr. Mengle: But why was it necessary for them to carry the bag to the house of Dikshitji Maharaj.

Mr. Mengle asked why Mr. G. M. Joshi, who could testify to the facts about the conference at the Agrani Printing Press on Jan. 16 and another conference on Jan. 25 at his residence, was not produced before the Court though he was brought to the Red Fort. His presence in the Red Fort had been testified to by Mr. Nagarvala himself, he added.

Assuming that what Badge and Dikshitji Maharaj had said about the happenings of Jan. 15, 17 and 26 was true, it was a fair probability that Dikshitji Maharaj must have been informed of the conspiracy, otherwise why would it have been at all necessary for them to carry the bag to his house and demonstrate the "stuff". There was ample accommodation for the inference that Dikshitji Maharaj was an accomplice himself. Therefore, corroboration by an accomplice was no corroboration at all, as had been held by the Privy Council in a case.

Analysing the evidences of Dikshitji and Badge, who, according to the prosecution corroborated each other, Mr. Mengle said that they not only differed in time but also in substance.

**NO CORROBORATION AT ALL**

There was absolutely no corroboration, Mr. Mengle said, about Badge's story of visit to Birla House in the morning of Jan. 20. Badge said Apte had given a chit to the gate-keeper for the Secretary of Birla House. Mr. Mengle asked where was the gate-keeper and why was he not produced before the Court? It was quite natural for the gate-keeper when he returned and did not find the persons who gave the chit to make enquiries and grew suspicious about the mysterious persons. There was also a policeman at the gate. They would have certainly made enquiries about the persons if Badge's story was true. Badge also said that they went to the rear of Birla House and took measurements of the trellis work. That would have taken them 15 or 20 minutes. Was there nobody, no watchman—to see them and enquire who they were and why they were taking measurements of the trellis work? Badge said he saw one one-eyed man. Why no evidence was produced to corroborate Badge's story, asked Mr. Mengle. The story of visit to Birla House on the morning of Jan. 20, Mr. Mengle submitted, was pure imagination of Badge.

**STORY OF REVOLVER PRACTICE**

Mr. Mengle recalled the story of revolver practice in the jungle behind Hindu Mahasabha office in New Delhi on Jan. 20 and showed the discrepancy between Badge and Meher Singh, the forest guard. Badge said they were sitting on a shawl and hid the revolvers under the shawl as soon as they saw the guard. Meher Singh deposed that while he was returning from Karol Bagh he met three or four persons walking in the jungle near Panchkuian Road.

According to Chamanlal Grover, Mr. Mengle continued, Apte showed a tree in the jungle behind the Hindu Mahasabha office which bore three bullet marks. He also pointed out the place from where the shots were fired and a cartridge box was found near that place.

Mr. Goel, an expert, replying to cross-examination said that the bore of the pistol with which Gandhiji was assassinated and now on exhibit, was bigger than the cartridges contained in the box. He said that the cartridges looked like cartridges of revolver. If the bore of the pistol now on exhibit was bigger than the cartridges then, Mr. Mengle added, the shots could not have been fired by this pistol.

Badge said that Apte gave a revolver to Shankar on Jan. 20 and asked him to fire a shot aiming at a tree, but the bullet did not reach the target and fell half way as the revolver was defective. So, the bullet marks found on the tree, said Mr. Mengle, could not be the result of firing practice in the jungle.

The Court adjourned before Mr. Mengle concluded his arguments.

## Tractor Organisation's Plan To Reclaim Land

MADRAS, Dec. 13, (A.P.I.): Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Agriculture told the press today that the Government of India had asked the Provincial Governments to furnish statistics of fallow land to enable the Central Tractor Organisation to draw up a plan for their reclamation.

There were, he said, twenty-one million acres of cultivable waste lands in Madras which if reclaimed would substantially increase the food production of the province.

The Minister added that half the cost of reclamation would be borne by the Government of India, and the other half by the province or state concerned.

## 1,800 X'mas Turkeys Lost In Lorry Crash

ISTANBUL, Dec. 13, (Reuter): A lorry carrying 1,800 Christmas Turkeys for Britain fell down a precipice near Istanbul last night.

The birds were being rushed from Ankara to Istanbul for loading into a specially chartered Halifax freight plane.

(The Ministry of Food contracted for 21 tons of Turkeys from Turkey provided they were delivered before December 21.)

**MUTT AND JEFF—Hope It Cools Off Before This Gets To Print** — By BUD FISHER

THERE GOES OUR LOCAL VOLUNTEER FIRE SIREN! THAT'S US!
LET'S GO!
WHEEEEE
MAKE IT SNAPPY YOU GUYS! GET OLD MAN PLUNK OUT!
O.K., CHIEF! WE'RE WORKIN' ON IT!
WHAT'S TAKIN' YOU SO LONG? YOU'VE BEEN IN THERE TWENTY MINUTES!
CAN'T HELP IT, CHIEF! WE HAD TO UNSCREW ALL THE PIPES.
PIPES? WHAT PIPES?
BATH PIPES! THE GUY WAS TAKIN' A BATH!
IT AIN'T THE HEAT IT'S THE HUMILITY!
Fisher

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# Workers' "Brain-Wave" Benefit Industry

## PRIZES-FOR-IDEAS SCHEMES AT WORK

(BY PAUL WEST.)

Industrialists in Britain have long recognised that their workers have sufficient brain-power to supply an inexhaustible stock of progressive ideas, providing of course that they are given a chance to prove it. This consideration is the basis of the "suggestion schemes" which are nowadays so popular in United Kingdom factories.

There are numerous variations of the system but all offer the workers money prizes, holiday travel or other attractions, to encourage their co-operation in the improvement of the industry.

An appeal is made to the employees' intelligence, as well as to their skill, the spirit of competition and to their intimate knowledge of the details of their craft. Apart from the fact that British industry profits considerably on the technical and financial side from the inspirations of the workers, the system contributes largely to improved conditions between the employers and employees.

One British firm has founded a "Suggestion Society," the members of which accept the following conditions. (1) membership depends on acceptance of three suggestions which qualify the worker concerned for total awards of not less than five pounds (Rs. 66-4as.) or (2), acceptance of a minimum of five suggestions adopted. In other words, the members of the Society are those who have had successful "brain-waves." The aim is to increase interest in the suggestions system by organising discussions among the members, and to awaken initiative and constructive thought among the workers.

**KEEN COMPETITION**

Sectional suggestions societies have been founded at the firm's various factories. They visit each other's works, exchange experiences and suggestions but maintain a spirit of competition with each other. Visits to the factories of other companies are also arranged.

At the end of each year the members of the sectional societies choose the best suggestions received during the last 12 months and hold an exhibition of these special achievements at their annual general meeting. A distribution of valuable prizes such as gold watches or sums of money takes place on this occasion. During the 21 years in which the system has been in operation in the firm 25,000 ideas have been submitted.

A firm of instrument-makers has originated a simple, but psychologically effective plan for arousing the workers' interest in submitting new ideas. Boxes are fixed in the works for the staff to insert their suggestions, each month these boxes are repainted a different colour to draw the workers' attention. The following rules are laid down regarding the type of suggestions required: (1) Elimination of waste, (2) cost reduction and improvements in the quality of the products, (3) improved production methods and improvements in routine, maintenance and security measures.

**WORKING TIME HALVED**

A 53-year-old power-press operator in a coal-face machinery firm, has already won £66-5s. (Rs. 877-13as.) through his fruitful suggestions. One of his jobs is the stamping of roller-links for conveyor-belts in coal-cutters and loaders. By a simple alteration in the process he has made it possible to form the roller-links in one stage instead of two, thereby halving working time. Besides this, the new stamp-dies which he has invented have twice the life of the old ones.

Every year the company receives 2,500 new ideas, of which about 750 are accepted. The firm therefore has to pay out about £350 (Rs. 4,659) a year in prize money to the employees. For specially good ideas, quarterly or half-yearly supplementary payments are made.

A firm of vacuum-cleaner manufacturers receives about 600 suggestions a year from the staff. Helpful suggestions of means of overcoming the raw material shortage was forthcoming rapidly, so the firm's directors decided to call a canference of foremen with the result that no less than 100 first-class suggestions for saying raw materials were received. This encouraged the firm to make a special appeal for ideas from the entire staff. The success was astonishing: 4,850 suggestins were received and the firm calculated that these enable a saving of a least £70,000 (Rs. 9.32 lakhs) part from enabling them to dispose of an old stock valued at £10,000 (Rs. 1.33 lakhs).

**UNORTHODOX GIFTS**

To encourage employees in this fruitful work, the company made use of many methods, some of them unorthodox. They did not limit themselves to prizes and competitions as inducements but also engaged film and radio stars from time to time, or claimed the services of leading economists.

A farmers motor-car firm yearly receives useful suggestions from an average of just over five per cent. of the employes, totalling 1,749 in the past three years. The arbitration committee is democratically elected. The workers are divided into 20 "constituencies" and the workers elect the committee members by secret ballot.

These committee members decide on the acceptance of the ideas and have power to make immediate payments up to five pounds. Generally 40 per cent of the suggestions are acceptable and entitled to reward. On one occasion a particularly valuable suggestion earned a prize of £120 (Rs. 1,597). The separate constituencies also arrange competitions between one another and the one producing the best brain receives a special prize.

**CALICUT MARKET.**

CALICUT, Dec. 13.

Coiryarn Beypore 135-145, Quilandy 145-155. Fibre Garbled 105. Ungarbled 95. Cocoanuts Raw 130, Dry 130-135. Coconut Oil 600. Copra Cffice 407-8, Parasmd 420. Madrasnottam 430. Pepper Wynaad 1300. Country 1250. Dry Ginger Chernad 450. Ernad 400. Cochin Robusta 142-8. Teak 75-125. Mango 3-8. Teak 12-25. Rosewood 10-21.

# FIGURES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR 1948

New Delhi, December 10.

Production figures of twenty industries available for the first nine months of 1948 are given in a separate item in the latest number of I & S, the quarterly Bulletin of the Ministry of Industry & Supply. The figures, which are mostly actuals, contain also a few estimates, marked as such wherever necessary. The following table contains the figures:—

| NAME OF PRODUCT | FIRST QUARTER (1948) | SECOND QUARTER (1948) | THIRD QUARTER (1948) |
|---|---|---|---|
| COAL | | | |
| Raising | 8,035,462 tons | 7,672,565 tons | 6,713,321 tons |
| Despatches | 6,499,969 ,, | 6,443,991 ,, | 6,358,173 ,, |
| STEEL | 224,600 tons | 201,700 tons | 211,050 tons |
| CEMENT | 375,532 tons | 374,753 tons | 356,254 tons |
| PAPER | 24,298 ,, | 23,150 ,, | 22,970 ,, |
| COTTON TEXTILES | | | |
| Cloth | 1016,058,000 yds. | 1090,620,000 yds. | 1151,680,000 yds. |
| Yarn | 331,111,000 lbs. | 359,505,000 lbs. | 382,876,000 lbs. |
| SILK | 461,118 lbs. | 494,000 lbs. | 491,500 lbs. |
| WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | 567,900 lbs. | 568,800 lbs. | 5,795,700 lbs. |
| MATCHES | | | |
| Wimco's | 51,28,800 grosses. | 57,10,900 grosses. | 39,00,120 grosses. |
| Others. | 33,59,418 ,, | 25,84,077 ,, | 14,78,627 ,, |
| Total. | 84,88,218 ,, | 82,94,977 ,, | 53,78,747 ,, |
| NON-FERROUS METALS | | | |
| (a) Aluminium | 604 long tons | 872 long tons | 889 long tons (estimated) |
| (b) Copper | 1399 tons | 1541 tons | 1465 tons ,, |
| (c) Lead | 179 tons | 61 tons | NIL |
| (d) Antimony | 82 tons | 154 | 83.8 tons (estimated) |
| (e) Semi-manufactures | 7169 tons | 6229 tons | 6562 tons ,, |
| (f) Alloys | 3809 tons | 4472 tons | 4442 tons ,, |
| CERAMICS | 3067 tons | 5450 tons | 5450 tons ,, |
| ENAMELWARE | 1,638,536 pieces | 1,950,000 pieces | 1,950,000 pieces |
| GLASS | 17,000 tons | 13,000 tons | 20,000 tons (estimated) |
| GALENICALS | 1,25,000 galls. | 1,35,000 galls. | 1,35,000 galls. |
| Soda Ash | 5,265 tons | 6,797 tons | .. |
| CAUSTIC SODA | 940 tons | 1,106 tons | .. |
| CHLORINE | 450 tons | 400 tons | .. |
| BLEACHING POWDER | 700 tons | 660 tons | .. |
| PLYWOOD | 11,460,000 sq.ft. | | |
| Teachest | 1,600,000 ,, | 9,735,815 sq.ft. | 10,800,000 sq.ft. |
| Commercial | | 2,280,535 ,, | 1,680,000 ,, |
| MACHINE TOOLS | 278 worth Rs. 1,302,000 | 343 worth Rs. 12,258,200 | 420 worth Rs. 1,406,000 |
| SALT | 60,50,000 mds. | 3,02,18,000 mds. | 98,28,000 mds. |

# Kher Entertains Jairamdas

The Premier of Bombay entertained to tea India's Food Minister at the Council Hall on Saturday evening when representatives of States and Provinces were also invited.

# SEARCH FOR SCIENTIFIC TALENT

## More Tide-Gauge Observatories

## TEXTILE CHEMICALS FROM INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

The study of mean sea level (M.S.L.) has recently received considerable attention and the International Oceanographic Association has been asking the Geological Survey of India for monthly and annual values of M.S.L. at Indian ports. The only observations operating at present are situated at Karachi, Bombay and Kidderpore, and they are being utilized only to test the accuracy of tidal predictions. A mass of valuable data relevant to the multifarious problems associated with M.S.L. have accumulated, and these need systematic analysis and study.

Dr. B. L. Gulatee, Director, Geodetic Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun, in an article appearing in the December 1948 issue of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, has stressed the need for a large number of permanent tide-gauge observatories in India to provide material for continual and progressive rearch in some of the problems of geological and geodetic importance discussed in the article.

That the vast coast line of India, Pakistan, Burma and Siam covering a length of 6,500 miles from Karachi to Koh Hlak, encompassing as it does unstable regions of considerable interest to geologists and geodetists, should have only three tide-gauge stations, is in the opinion of the author, a woeful state of affairs. In comparison, it is mentioned, that U.S.A. maintains 100 stations of which 46 are primary stations. Even a small country like Denmark with a coast line of 500 miles, maintains 10 observatories and Holland maintains 74.

The setting up of tide-gauge observatories at some of the following important Indian ports has been suggested: Navlakhi (Marvi) or Kandla, Navnar or Mandvi, Porbandar or Veraval, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Vizagapatam, Dhamrapoint or Shortt Island, Port Blair and Minicoy.

**TEXTILE CHEMICALS FROM VEGETABLE OILS:**

The results of a detailed investigation on the sulphonation of Indian vegetable oils, e.g., Castor, Groundnut, Safflower, Mowrah and Cotton seed oils; and of the mixed fatty acids obtained from them, using different sulphonating agents, are described in a second article in the December issue of the Journal. Vegetable oils, apart from their use for edible purposes, find extensive application in the manufacture of soap and other textile assistants such as Turkey red oil. The sulphonating agents tried were concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum and chlorosulphonic acid. The experimental conditions for obtaining satisfactory sulphonated products have been described.

The assay of wetting powers of sulphonated oils obtained from the oils showed that products prepared with oleum possess better wetting properties than those obtained with other reagents. Optimum conditions for obtaining a sulphonate product, which excels some of the imported materials in its wetting properties, have been determined and described in the article.

**CRYOTALLOGRAPHIC AXES OF DIAMOND:**

A method for determining the correct orientation of crystal axes, so important in the use of diamonds as cutting tools in industry, has been described in another article appearing in the Journal. The details have been worked out in the Physics Laboratory of the Delhi University.

The usual method employing an intense beam of 'X' rays, demands the use of expensive and elaborate equipment. The method now described, is more convenient because of its simplicity and the easy availability of all the eqipment required.

**SEARCH FOR SCIENTIFIC TALENT:**

The leading article deals with the important question of selecting and training scientific talent in the country, and reviews, at some length, the measures adopted in other countries, especially America, for training young men and women for scientific research and development. The article makes a plea for an earnest and real effort to spot out talent in India, even a the pre-university level, and to encourage and educate promising youth for scientific careers.

# COTTON CLOTH AND YARN PRICES

## Delhi's Resolution On Tariff Board's Suggestions

NEW, DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Government of India's resolution on the Indian Tariff Board's report on cotton cloth and yarn prices is published for general information today.

In its report the Board has recommended that the prices of yarn and cloth should be fixed at fair figures arrived at by the Board, and that provision should be made for suitable periodical adjustments for fluctations in the main elements of cost, viz. raw cotton, manufacturing charges, power and fuel and stores. The Board has also recommended that the distribution charges for cloth and yarn should be carefully reviewed with a view to keeping retail prices within reasonable limits and that adequate measures to rationalise and re-equip the cotton textile industry should be taken so as to enable it to supply the requirements of a rising standard of living on the one hand and to face foreign competition on the other.

The Government of India accept the Board's recommendation with regard to the yarn prices and for the purpose of fixing prices, which came into effect on the 4th August, Government have already adopted the formula of the Tariff Board.

As regards the prices of cloth, the Government of India adopted the Board's formula with some minor changes for the purpose of the 'ad hoc' prices now in force. These prices, however, have resulted in complaint, from the industry that they the unremunerative. In view of this, Government carried out a further examination of the weaving costs and in discussion with the Tariff Board decided that in determining the price of cloth weaving charges based on the rate of 77.44 As. per loom shift for grey cloth of 36" width should be allowed.

Government have also decided that the periodical revision of prices should be undertaken by the technical staff of the Textile Commissioner.

The recommendation regarding rationalisation and re-equipment of the textile industry is under active consideration.

Following re-imposition of control over cotton textiles on the 30th July, 1948, Government have decided to leave fixation of whole-sale and retail margins of profit to the Governments of the Provinces and States according to local conditions but in such a manner that the total burden on the consumer inclusive of costs of transport and incidentals does not exceed 20 per cent. over the ex-mill prices.

## DISSOLUTION OF JAP DIET

### Sequel To No-Confidence Motion By Opposition

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (Reuter).—The Japanese opposition today introduced its expected no-confidence motion in the Diet Steering Committee, making the dissolution of the Diet either today or tomorrow certain.

The Government and the Opposition agreed on the no-confidence motion some time ago to enable the Diet to be dissolved and a new election held early next year.

The Cabinet met this morning to draft the Imperial rescript dissolving the Diet in readiness for the passing of the no-confidence vote.

## India Envisages Diplomatic Ties With Rumania

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (U.P.I.): In order to strengthen the friendly relations existing between them, the Governments of India and Popular Republic of Rumania have decided to establish diplomatic relations at legation level, says a Press Note issued today.

**HABEAS CORPUS APPLICATION ADMITTED**

MADRAS, Dec. 13, (A.P.I.): In the Madras High Court today, a habeas corpus application was field on behalf of Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Communist leader of Malabar, at present under detention in Coimbatore Central Jail.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Viswanathan Sastri before whom the application was filed admitted the same and ordered notice to the Government.

Mr. Gopalan has been on hunger strike along with other Communist detenus since November 27, demanding more amenities.

# PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM

## Jews Grant Conditional Permission To Christians

AMMAN, Dec. 13. (Reuter): Some Christians will be allowed to make the traditional Christmas eve pilgrimage from Jerusalem to Bethlehem this year on conditions which have not yet been officially disclosed. Differing reports of concessions to be granted to pilgrims came today from Jewish and Arab sources. Jewish and Arab Legion military commanders in Jerusalem last night agreed to open the Bethlehem road, controlled in parts by each side, but Arab sources said here today the Jews would limit the "concession" to 100 church dignitaries using the traditional route from the Jaffa Gate.

It was understood in Tel Aviv that the Jews had agreed that buses should be driven by Christians along the six-mile road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem.

Colonel Dayan, Jewish Military Commander in Jerusalem was stated to have told the Arab Legion Commander, Colonel Abdullah-el-Tel that permission for the hundred Christians to make the pilgrimage was the limit the Jews were prepared to grant.

**ARMISTICE TALKS BEGIN**

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13. (Reuter): Brigadier General William Riley, United Nations Chief of Staff, started Palestine armistice talks today with Egyptian representatives in Gaza.

After these talks he was expected to meet Jewish representatives.

## Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 32.18 |
| Today's Opening | 32.08 |
| Difference | —10 |
| Today's Closing | 32.25 |
| Difference | +7 |

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Silver Bullion Forward | 176 0 |
| Silver Ready | 176 10 |
| Gold Forward | 112 12 |
| Gold Ready | 113 -2 |
| Sovereign | 74 12 |
| Expectation: | |
| Cotton Jarila Feb. | 612 8 |

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 13,

Stock Exchange Opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 34
General Motors 58-1/4
United States Steel Common 72-3/4
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

## CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

### Firm With A Very Good Business

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13 (API). The market ruled firm all round and a very good business was reported.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 pm.:

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1949/52 a l Three per cent loan 1941/54 101/ 9 s 1 Three per cent loan 1953/55 101/9/6 s lots, Three per cent loan 1959/61 100/8 s l, Three per cent loan 1966/68 100 s lot, Three per cent loan 1970/75 99/15/6, Four per cent loan 1960/70 110/10.

BANKS: Central Bank 82 s lot Hindustan Mercantile Bank 20.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 6 Elgin Mills 1.. 17/8 s lot.

COALS: Amalgamated 25/8 Bengal 433 Bhalgora 8/13 Bharat Colliery 7/12 Churulia 5/6 Equitable 38/8 s l Nazira 8/2 Ramegunge 15/12 s o l Standard 20/14 South Karanpura 29 Talcher 4/10 Western Bengal 5/14.

JUTES: Ango-India 291 s lot Bally 252 Delta 247 Howrah 29/1 Kinnison 205/6 National 27/8 Presidency 6/13 Standard 223/8.

MINING: Burma Crop 3/6 Indian Copper 2/6.

ENGINEERINGS: Brathwaite and Co 9/2 Jessop and Co 17/7 Marshalls 6/11 Saran Eng 8/12 Steel Corp 21/4 Steel Products 2/8 Textile Machinery 7/10

MISCELLANEOUS: Dalmia Cement 7/11 Sone Valley Cement 75 Alkali and Chemical 14/8 Ct Angelo Brothers 20 Bararee Coke 19/10 BIC 8/7 Indian Cables 40/12 India Wood Products 31 Jardine Henderson 176 Martin Burn 14/4 National Tobacco 19/8 Bengal Paper 38 s lot Shree Gopal Paper 10/4 s o l Titaghur Paper 38 Midnapore Zemindary 81 Assam Saws 8 India Steamship 10

SUGARS: Buland 18/9 Carew and Co 9/4 Raza 17/9 Samastipur 16/6 s lot.

TEAS: Amlucki 125 Baghmari 15/2 East India 20 Loobah 5/12 Patrakola 268 Tezpore 24/12 Tukvar 16/12.

## Karachi Market

KARACHI, Dec. 13.

(From Our oCrrespondent.)

Cotton ready Sind Nt 83, Punjab 289 F 91, Fourf 71, New crop Nt roller January delivery 83 to 83/4, Sawgin 87/8 to 88/8, Market steady with good demand.

Saturday's business totalled about 3467 bales.

Arrivals from upcountry 4630 bales, Exports nil.

Cottonseed Nt ready 8, Do New crop 8/15, Dessi 11/10, Rapeseeds 208. Market steady with moderate demand.

Saturdays arrivals from upcountry 7120 mds, Exports totalled about 8333 bags for Cutch Kathiawar.

Gold Tejabi 104/4, Sovereigns 59, Silver coins 116/8. Gold steady Silver easy.

Stock exchange quotations unchanged eom.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The Governor of Bombay received Lt.-Colonel Teja Singh Uberoi.

His Excellency watched the Test Match in the morning and in the evening attended the "At Home" given by the Bombay Cricket Association to the Members of the West Indies and the Indian Cricket Teams at the Cricket Club of India, where he was received by the Vice-President of the Bombay Cricket Association Colonel Mistry. His Excellency presented the two teams with the ties of the Bombay Cricket Association.

# STEEL IMPORT POLICY

## Equitable Distribution & Inducement To Importers

**A quarterly Bulletin of the Ministry of Industry and Supply July-September, explains in the following lines the Government Steel import policy. It is hoped that while the new policy enables Government to make an equitable distribution of all available steel at a single equalised price, it also serves as an inducement to the importers to strive to get as much steel as possible.**

India has never been self-sufficient in steel. We have always had to depend to a considerable extent on imports for satisfying the country's needs. The necessity of dependence on imports has become greater after the war owing to the rapid increase in demand and appreciable fall in production. Before the war, India produced about 700,000 tons of steel per annum and imported 150,000 to 300,000 to meet an annual demand of a little over a million tons. During the war, production increased reaching the maximum in 1943 when the tonnage produced was 1,166,200. After 1943, and especially after the war, production has declined considerably mainly due to labour unrest and transport difficulties, and in 1947, the total quantity produced was only 868,580 tons while the demand today is over 2½ million tons. Production in 1948 is estimated to be even less, viz., 825,000 tons. Government have, therefore, for some time past been confronted with the problem of importing as much steel as they can with the limited foreign exchange resources available, but this task has by no means been easy, nor the results satisfactory in spite of the best efforts made in this direction.

In order to increase production, Government are determined to assist the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal in their plans for increasing their annual output. The Government of India themselves propose to set up new steel works for increasing steel production by one million tons. Three Consulting Engineering firms of international reputation have been appointed for drawing up independent preliminary technical reports which will include advice on selection of site, facilities for transport, water-supply, power, etc., and it is expected that it will take about five years for the new steel works to go into production. Until then, it will therefore, be necessary for India to import large quantities from abroad.

**PAST IMPORTS**

Before the war, India's imports of steel were almost exclusively from the U.K. During the early years of the war, imports from U.K. decreased and the major portion of imports came into the country from the U.S.A. under the Lease/Lend arrangement. After the war, imports suddenly decreased due mainly to the tight steel supply position in the principal exporting countries like the U.S.A. and the U.K. and the large demand in the countries devastated by the war. Import figures for the years 1939 to 1947 were as follows:

| Year | Import (in tons) |
|---|---|
| 1939 | 266,072 |
| 1940 | 189,966 |
| 1941 | 149,340 |
| 1942 | 179,982 |
| 1943 | 320,063 |
| 1944 | 334,084 |
| 1945 | 326,327 |
| 1946 | 30,190 |
| 1947 | 30,000 |

**PRESENT IMPORT POSITION**

India has so far had to depend mainly on the U.S.A. and the U.K. for her steel imports. Imports from other countries have hitherto been negligible, but it is understood that Belgium may be able to offer substantial quantities, though at high prices. Our Charge d'Affaires at Brussels is exploring the possibility of obtaining steel from this source.

**IMPORTS FROM THE U.S.A.**

In the U.S.A., 95 per cent of category steel is under the export control of the office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce, who make quarterly allocations to various countries including India on the basis of the end-use statements furnished by them and the urgencies of their requirements.

Our total import requirement from the U.S.A. in 1948 is 475,000 tons and, as required by the U.S. export authorities, we furnished to them in November 1947, detailed end-use statements and justification for import of this quantity. Although the United States Government were impressed by the meticulous details we had furnished, they were unable to meet our demand. The allocations made are as follows:

| | (Long tons excluding tin plates) |
|---|---|
| Period I/1948 | .... 7,050 |
| ,, II/1948 | .. 12,610 |
| ,, III/1948 | .. 16,160 |

Besides the above, allocations of 2,500 short tons of tinplates in Periods I, II and IV and 2,000 short tons in Period II of 1948 have been made. 6,000 short tons of rails have also been allotted in Period III/1948.

One of the main reasons why India's allocation is so small is that under the present policy of the U.S.A. Government, the greater part of the exportable surplus of steel is distributed to countries in Western Europe coming under "Marshall Plan." We have represented to the Government of the U.S.A. that India should also be treated on a par with such countries, because the damage and deterioration that have been caused to India's industrial plant and machinery, locomotives, railway track, etc., owing to intensive working for the prosecution of the war were probably more serious than even the damage caused by bombing in Western Europe. All possible efforts are being made to obtain larger allocations of steel.

**IMPORTS FROM CANADA**

The bulk of Indian import requirements of rails is being obtained from Canada. India has placed orders for 130,000 tons of rails in Canada; of this, about 82,000 tons are expected to arrive in the country before the end of this year. So far it has not been possible to get any other category of steel from Canada. Attempts are however, being made to import 50,000 tons of billets from that country.

**IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM**

There is no export control in the U. K. as in the U. S. A. The quantities of steel exported from the U. K. to various countries including India are determined by the Iron and Steel Industry in that country, subject to an overall limit fixed by the Government. India does not therefore receive any regular allocations from the U. K.; but on certain assumptions, the Board of Trade in the U. K. have calculated that the likely availability of steel to India in 1948 will be 30,000 tons. Here again all possible steps have been and are being taken to secure an increased tonnage.

**IMPORTS FROM BELGIUM**

We have imported about 12,000 tons steel from Belgium up to August, 1948. As has already been stated earlier in this article negotiations between our Charge d'Affaires in Brussels and the authorities concerned in Belgium are taking place with a view to obtaining larger quantities. In view however of the very high price involved, it is most unlikely that India will be able to import as much as she would otherwise like to, although Belgium may have large quantities to offer.

**CHANNEL OF PROCUREMENT AND LICENSING**

During the war, imported steel came under the Iron and Steel (Control and Distribution) Order, 1941, and private parties were not allowed to import. This prohibition continued for some time after the cessation of hostilities, but in April 1946 it was decided to allow imports by private parties from sterling areas; in November 1946, this concession was extended to imports from all countries, including non-sterling areas. No monetary ceiling was fixed for steel imports, but even then the volume of imports did not increase appreciably.

As the price of imported steel was higher than that of indigenous steel, two prices had to be maintained which naturally affected the internal price structure and led to administrative difficulties. In March 1947 therefore it was decided to restrict imports to genuine consumers who gave an undertaking not to resell. This method however was not found entirely satisfactory as all consumers had no effective trade contacts with foreign suppliers and exporters. Imports by established dealers and accredited agents of foreign suppliers were therefore permitted on condition that they would sell the material before it landed to genuine consumers at prices fixed by the Iron and Steel Controller. Even this arrangement was not considered quite satisfactory, as there was no administrative machinery to ensure that the undertaking given by the importers was fulfilled and the material reached the consumer at prices fixed by the Iron and Steel Controller. A change in the policy was therefore brought about in April 1948.

**NEW IMPORT POLICY**

The main features of the new policy are:

(1) All steel, whether imported by Government on Government account or through importers, will be pooled and sold at the equalised price, i.e., at the price at which indigenous steel is sold.

(2) Importers, who will be declared as 'Additional Controlled Stockholders for this purpose, will be paid the difference between the imported price and the equalised price from the Equalisation Fund. They should sell the steel at Col. II price, i.e., at the price fixed for sale by Controlled Stockists.

(3) Distribution of imported steel will be made in accordance with the directions of the Iron and Steel Controller.

(4) Import licences will be issued to genuine consumers for their own use and not for resale, if they receive firm offers and prices are reasonable. The price of steel so imported will not be equalised.

(5) Licenses will be issued to importers, other than consumers, provided they receive firm offers and the rates are reasonable, preference being given to applicants whose offers are from mills or from principal exporting houses.

## Stop Press

**RIOTING FLARES UP IN SYRIA**

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (UPA).—Reports from Syria said today that several persons were killed and scores injured at Aleppo in a renewal of the rioting and clashes between student demonstrators and police.

**CZECH ARMS PLANT FOR ISRAEL**

LONDON, December 13. (U.P.A.): Minister of State, Hector McNeil, told the Commons today "our information leaves us in no doubt" the Skoda arms plant in Czechoslovakia has sent weapons to Israel.

But McNeil dodged a question about the alleged use of Russian Yak fighters by the Israeli Army.

**ISRAEL AND U.N.**

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Security Council meeting on Wednesday next will consider the Israel Government's application for membership. Also on the agenda of the Council for that day are membership application of Ceylon and consideration of Hyderabad question.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

# Business MAN'S DIARY

### OUR SUGAR INDUSTRY

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, in his memorandum to the Tariff Board, has made out a strong case for the Indian Sugar Industry and has laid stress on the need for continuing the grant for research for sugarcane of the rate of 4 annas per cwt. of excise duty on sugar. There is first the imperative need for self-sufficiency. Again, if the industry has to service and meet effectively any foreign competition in years to come we must spend more money on research to increase the yield per acre as is done in foreign countries. Thus reduction in grant o only one anna per cwt. will impede research work. In these days of scientific methods we can remain isolated and ultimately invite—destruction of new industries.

### WORKING CLASS EARNINGS IN BRITAIN

As per enquiry made in April last in Britain from returns submitted by 52,000 employers employing an aggregate of nearly sixty lakh workers, the average weekly earning amounted to Rs. 76-3. Man, 21 years of age and over got Rs. 88-12-3, youths and boys Rs. 37-12-2, women over 18 years Rs. 48-4-11 and girls under 18 years of age Rs. 29-5-11. As compared with October 1947 they were on an average 5 per cent higher. Unofficial calculations based on official figures put the rise in the cost of living between 1938 and 1947 at about 75 per cent.

### INTRINSIC VALUE OF SHARE

Most of the dealers in Shares always look for guidance on dividend prospects and Government's financial policy and taxation prospects. But the most important factor is often ignored and very few investors study the intrinsic value of shares. At times one finds that some shares are quoted far below the intrinsic value on declaration of dividend which may be below the general expectation. The Reserve fund and value of machinery and plant when read in conjunction with the depreciation fund may give another expect for the price level. If the investors lock up their funds on a long range outlook he has nothing to fear of small dividends during a brief period of lean years. The usual cycles of booms and depressions, if properly judged, result in big capital appreciation of profits to long range investors

### CITY MARKETS

Professional operators are playing their game cautiously on Stock Exchange. Now when they fined some important selling pressure in Tata Steel Defd. Shares they have diverted their attention to ordinary shares which registered a rise of Rs. 13-8 on Monday while Defd. Shares just secured a rise of Rs 1-4. This change in their attitude is now carefully watched by outsiders. Many a time we have witnessed such performances when one after another scrip moves up.

Cotton prices reached new high levels on utter scarcity of offerings as bulls seem determined to secure the ceiling level which is now Rs. 7 above the market quotation shorts were inclined to cover unprotected sales in Silver as now only 12 days are left to even up outstanding forward contracts. Produce market continues quiet with routine jobbing business.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

Sea Customs Import duties amounted to Rs. 6,74,78,000 during October as against Rs. 6,05,92,000 in the same month last year. Protective duties total 26,49,000 against Rs. 26,49,000 in October 1947. Sea customs export duties amounted to 1,56,69,000 for October against Rs. 2,15,62,000 in the same month last year. Land customs amounted to Rs. 78,000 for October. After allowing deductions of payments to Provinces in respect of Jute and other refunds the net customs revenue amounted to Rs. 8,44,39,000 for October as compared with Rs. 8,22,97,000 in October 1947. Net Central excise duty for October is placed at Rs. 3,56,35,000 against Rs. 2,54,74,000 in October 1947.

## U. S. Uses 32,000 Tons Of Liquid Ammonia As Fertilizer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

About 32,000 metric tons of nitrogen in the form of liquid ammonia was used for fertilizing U S. crops in 1947, the Department of Agriculture reports. While this represented only four per cent of al chemica, nitrogen used that year, it was important in some irrigated areas in the southwest where liquid ammonia or its water solution can be fed directly into the soil, the Department says.

Composed of 82 per cent nitrogen and weighing about five pounds to the gallon, liquid ammonia is handled in tanks strong enough to withstand pressures around 250 pounds to the square inch. Advantages of liquid ammonia for fertilizing purposes are its relative cheapness, suitability for some crops, easy absorption by soil, small loss through leaching and satisfactory rate of change to nitrate. Disadvantages include the heavy equipment necessary for storing and applying liquid ammonia which requires tanks strong enough to withstand the high pressure.—USSIS.

### LIST OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR 1948-49

PRESIDENT: Shri Shanti Prasad Jain, Senior Vice-President, Lala Hari-raj Sawrup, Junior Vice-President, Shri Jeewanlal Chotelal Ordinary Members, Lala Karamchand Thapar, Shri K K Birla, Shri R L Nopany, Sir Shanker Lal, Shri Krishan Deva, Lala Gurusharan Lal, Mr C O'Malley, Shri M R Jaipuria, Lala Balmokhand Shah Sawhney, Shri R P Nevatia, Sardar Gurmihal Singh Maithia Shri D P Chetan Shri Gulabchand Bhachand Shri C M Dahanukar, Mr T G Armstong, Shri B T Kempanna, Mr G J Goodman, Shri D D Puri, Mr F D Parmer, Seth Kishorilal, Shri S K D Dhargava, Shri Balkrishnalal Pittie, Secretary, Dr. B D Tiwari

# BOMBAY Stock Exchange

## Sharp Rise In Tata Steel Ordinary Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet to-day during the major part of the session after early opening improvement. At high level little profit-taking was visible in all scripts.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1,647-8 and steadily improved to Rs. 1,660 on profesional support. At this level small profit-taking came in and the Defds. declined to Rs. 1,643-8 and steadied at Rs. 1646-4. Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 307 after opening at Rs 301 and then quietened at Rs. 303-8. Bengal Steels were quiet at Rs. 20-12 while Indian Irons changed hands around Rs. 24-12. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. Shares were quoted at Rs. 135-8.

In cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeings sharply advanced to Rs. 1,035 after opening at Rs. 1017-8 and then quietened at Rs. 1,025. Central Indias were offered at Rs. 252. Finlays were placed at Rs. 274 while Gokaks were quiet at Rs. 277. Indore Malwas were in demand at Rs. 190 after opening at Rs. 192-8. Kohinoors steadied at Rs. 287 after improving at Rs. 288-8. New Greats were quoted at Rs. 161-8. Simplex and Swadeshis were done at Rs. 180-8 and Rs. 289 respectively.

Banks were quiet with Barodas came in business at Rs. 148-8. Centrals were offered at Rs. 86-8 while Imperials contributory were placed at Rs. 426-4. Ahmedabad Electrics found buyers at Rs. 115-10.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements steadied at Rs. 153-8 after improving at Rs. 154-8. Belapurs were quiet at Rs. 243. Bombay Burmas (old) were quoted at Rs. 331-14. Premier Constructions and Scindias often changed hands around Rs. 142 and Rs. 20-11 respectively. Wimcos were placed at Rs. 276-4

## FORWARD SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Dyeing (12-8) | 1027 8 |
| Kohinoor Mills (6) | 289 8 |
| Swadeshi Mills (22) | 292 0 |
| Central India Mills (4) | 253 8 |
| Simplex Mills (S) | 183 8 |
| New Great Eastern (10) | 163 8 |
| Gokak Mills (9 plus 3) | 279 0 |
| Indore XR | 188 12 |
| Century Spinning (15) | 246 4 |
| Colaba Land and Mills (12) | 148 12 |
| India Bleaching (6) | 161 0 |
| Swan Mills (20) | 335 0 |
| Finlay Mills (15) | 274 0 |
| Morarji Goculdas (S) | 510 0 |
| Edward Sasson (30) XR | 245 0 |
| Meyer (12) | 131 4 |
| Apollo Mills (As. 4) | 3-1-6 |
| India United Ord. (0-13-9) | 12-1-0 |
| India United Dfd. (0-2-6) | 1-10-3 |
| Madhusudan Mills (15) | 211 4 |
| Podar (S) | 158 12 |
| Khatau Makanji (8) | 231 4 |
| Indore Coupon | 93 0 |
| STEEL SHARES | |
| Tata Steel Ord. (14) | 309 8 |
| Tata Steel Defd. (64-15-0) | 1656 4 |
| Tata Steel and Pref. (7-8) | 135 4 |
| CEMENT | |
| Associated Cement (5) | 154 12 |
| INDUSTRIES | |
| Burma (12-8) | 335 10 |
| Belapur Sugar (12) | 243 8 |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8) | 31 8 |
| Scindia Steam (1-4) | 20 12 |
| Premier Construction | 146 0 |
| Tata Chemical | 13 5 |
| Tata Oil (2) | 56 8 |
| Indian Iron (0-12) | 24 14 |
| Bengal Steel (0-8-0) | 20 14 |
| Wimco | 275 0 |
| Alcock | 291 4 |
| Belapur Coupon | 60 0 |

## CASH SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| COTTON MILLS | |
| Elphinstone Mills (5) | 70 8 |
| Phoenix Mills (50) | 447 8 |
| Indian Manufacturing XD | 4350 0 |
| Koorla Mills (S) | 131 4 |
| David Mills (6) | 191 4 |
| New City Mills (10) | 192 8 |
| Minerva Mills (12) | 130 0 |
| Bradbury Mills (12) | 587 8 |
| Bharucha Defd. (0-4) | 5 0 |
| Bharat Mills (2) | 35 0 |
| Mysore Spg. Mills (8) | 183 12 |
| Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12) | 15 0 |
| Model Mills (12-8) | 198 12 |
| Lakshmi Cotton (25) X.D. | 617 8 |
| Vishnu Cotton (8) XD | 230 0 |
| Western India (40) | 3950 0 |
| Standard Mills (15) | 245 0 |
| Sholapur Mills (200) | 3900 0 |
| Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8) | 11 4 |
| Hindustan Mills (40) | 4290 0 |
| Tata Mills (3) | 62 8 |
| Ahmedabad Advance Old (9) | 273 12 |
| Ahmedabad Advance New | 195 0 |
| Sassoon Silk (3) | 77 8 |
| New Union Mills (0-8) | 13 1 |
| Madhusudan B (2-8) | 47 0 |
| Srinivas Mills (S) | 175 0 |
| Raja Bahadur Poona (4) | 100 0 |
| Berar Mills | 305 0 |
| Victoria Mills | 225 0 |
| Colaba Land Coupon | 42 0 |
| New Great New | 142 0 |
| ELECTRIC SHARES | |
| Tata Hydro (4-4-0) | 160 0 |
| Andhra Valley (45) | 1450 0 |
| Tata Power (50) | 1537 8 |
| Ahmedabad Electric (1-8) | 115 10 |
| Ahmedabad New | 12 8 |
| Surat Electricity (2-8) | 142 8 |
| Karachi Electric (2) | 132 8 |
| Broach (0-5) | 10 12 |
| Ajmer Electricity (0-8) | 10 10 |
| Amalgamated (0-12) | 12 2 |
| Nagpur Electricity (1-12) | 26 8 |
| Poona Electric Supply (S) | 151 4 |
| Bombay Suburban (3) | 146 4 |
| Bombay Suburban New (2) | 131 4 |
| BANK SHARES | |
| Reserve Bank (2-12) | .. |
| Imperial Bank of India (35) | 1722 8 |
| Imperial Bank of India (8-12) | 425 0 |
| Central Bank Old (1-8) | 86 0 |
| Central Bank New (1-8) | 84 0 |
| Bank of India (4) XR | 191 0 |
| Union Bank of India (0-5) | 8 3 |
| Bank of Baroda | 148 8 |
| Habib Bank (4) | 158 0 |
| Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8) | 52 0 |
| United Commercial (1-8) | 62 0 |
| Hindustan Commercial | 45 12 |
| Jaipur Bank (176) | 37 0 |
| Mysore Bank (8) | 365 0 |
| Exchange Bank (1-8) | 29 8 |
| Eastern Bank (0-14-6) | 105 0 |
| INSURANCE | |
| Oriental (125) XD | 4700 0 |
| Empire (10) | 575 0 |
| New India (1-8) | 60 8 |
| Jupiter (1-4) | 22 4 |
| Vulcan (0-10) | 13 2 |
| Indian Mercantile (2) | 39 8 |
| Universal (0-4) | 11 4 |
| B I G (1) | 19 0 |
| Industrial and Prudentia | 29 8 |
| Neptune Assurance | 7 8 |
| New Great | 35 0 |
| All-India General | 17 8 |
| RAILWAY SHARES | |
| Central Provinces (1-14) | 110 0 |
| Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8) | 118 4 |
| MISCELLANEOUS SHARES | |
| Bombay Steamer (1) | 457 8 |
| Bombay Burma New (5) | 120 0 |
| Burma Petrol | 1 9 0 |
| Mackenzie (6) | 92 4 |
| Port Canning (3) | 70 0 |
| Kemp and Co. (30) | 442 8 |
| Kemp and Co. (New) | 462 8 |
| Zandu Pharmacy (7) | 150 0 |
| Industrial Invest Trust (4) | 88 8 |
| Dharamsey Chemical (2) | 32 8 |
| Mukund Iron | 10 0 |
| Dena Trust (0-12) | 21 0 |
| Associated Cement New (1-4) | 146 0 |
| Supreme India XR | 123 12 |
| Jam Wire (6) | 67 8 |
| Bombay Uganda | 69 0 |
| Bombay Motor Cycle | 39 8 |
| Indian Cement (1937) | 25 0 |
| Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.) | 153 12 |
| United Motor | 74 0 |
| Associated Cement New (1-4) | 146 8 |
| Bombay Safe Deposit (27) | 1002 8 |
| Hydary Construction | 19 10 |
| Mahmadi Steam | 96 0 |
| Gujarat Motor | 20 0 |
| Sardar Carbonic XD | 750 0 |
| Harvey Press | 310 0 |
| Estrela Batteries | 91 0 |
| Prince of Wales Press | 610 0 |
| Manmad Press | 120 0 |
| PREFERENCE SHARES | |
| Tata Steel 1st (6) | 190 0 |
| Andhra Valley (7) | 1250 0 |
| Tata Power (7-8) | 1345 0 |
| Hydro Electric (7) | 127 8 |
| Bombay Steamer (6) | 313 12 |
| Central India (5) | 632 8 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 128 12 |
| Vishnu Mills (7) | 632 8 |
| Lakshmi Mills | 277 8 |
| New Great Mills (5-8) | 227 8 |
| Podar Mills (4) | 108 0 |
| Shrinivas Mills | 98 0 |
| Elphinstone Mills (7) | 117 8 |
| Bradbury Mills (7-8) | 333 12 |
| Surat Electricity (3-4) | 135 0 |
| Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4) | 120 0 |
| Premier Construction 2nd (6-4) | 120 0 |
| Amalgumated (5-8) | 122 2 |
| Habib | 72 0 |
| Tata Chemical (5) | 135 0 |
| Walchand Nagar Indus (7) | 160 0 |
| Jupiter General | 19 14 |
| Supreme | 100 0 |
| Meyer | 121 4 |
| Mackenzie 1st | 85 0 |
| Mackenzie 2nd | 80 0 |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 132 8 |
| Mysore Mills | 80 0 |
| Standard Mills | 101 0 |
| Madhusudan Mills | 12 0 |
| Khatau Mills | 106 0 |
| Morarji | 111 0 |
| DEBENTURES | |
| Andhra 1952 (4) | 103 8 |
| Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8) | 107 0 |
| Indian Hume Pipe (6) | 106 0 |
| Tata Power 1951 | 103 0 |
| Walchand Nagar (6) | 112 0 |
| India Copper (1-9) | 2 7 |
| British India Corp. (0-10) CR 8 | 8 10 |
| Burma Corporation | 3 4 |
| New Victoria Mill | 3 0 |
| New Victoria Pref. | 5 2 |
| Phalton Sugar (8) | 119 0 |
| Gold Mohur (20) | 320 0 |
| New Kaiser-I-Hind | 400 0 |
| Sajjan Mills (20) | 150 0 |
| Osmanshari Mills (10) Nom. | 280 0 |
| Azam Jahi Mills (10) | 330 0 |
| Air Service XR | 8 12 |
| Ambica Air Lines | 11 0 |
| Air India (100) | 118 12 |
| Hind Motor | 5 14 6 |
| India Steam | 10 0 |

## Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Magsar dely. | 201 to 203 |
| Maha dely. | 189 to 191 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The local cotton market was fairly firm to-day and February delivery reached a new high level of Rs. 612. Now there is room for Rs. 8 to reach the Government ceiling level.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 610 and there being no selling, the market steadily improved at Rs. 612.

The market steadily advanced at Rs. 613 for February and when moderate realising appeared the market steadied at Rs. 612-8. Towards the close there was further improvement in February which advanced to Rs. 614. At this level there was little profit taking and finally, the market closed at 4-30. p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| I.C.C. February | Rs. 612 0 0 |
| I.C.C. May | 605 0 0 |
| I.C.C. July | 608 0 0 |
| I.C.C. September | 608 4 0 |

Main fluctuations in the market:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February. | 610 | 609-8 | 614 | 612 |
| May. | 603 | 602-8 | 607 | 605 |
| July | 606-8 | 606 | 610 | 608 |
| September. | 607 | 601-8 | 610-8 | 608-4 |

### HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 11

February highest 609 3/4 lowest 609 closing 609 3/4

May highest 603 lowest 602 1/2 closing 602 3/4

July highest 607 lowest 606 1/2 closing 606 1/4

September highest 607 1/2 lowest 607 closing 606 3/4

### INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Indian Cotton February contract is 867 cents below New York March at exchange rate 331.

### EXPORT OF COTTON YELLOW PICKING AND LINTERS.

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Works (Commerce Division), Government of Pakistan says, "The Government of Pakistan have decided to allow, till further orders, export of cotton yellow pikcing and linters to all permissible destinations without any export licence."

## GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 1/4 per cent 1954 | 98 12 |
| 2 1/4 per cent 1950 | 100 14 |
| 2 1/2 per cent 1955 | 100 0 |
| 2 1/2 per cent 1961 | 97 0 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1960 | 99 12 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1962 | 99 14 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1976 | 98 0 |
| 3 per cent Non-Terminable | 99 4 |
| 3 per cent 1986 Con. | 99 5 |
| 3 per cent 1949-52 | 100 10 |
| 3 per cent 1951-54 | 101 8 |
| 3 per cent 1953-55 | 101 9 |
| 3 per cent 1957 | 101 6 |
| 3 per cent. 1959-61 | 100 13 |
| 3 per cent 1962-65 | 100 5 |
| 3 per cent 1966-68 | 99 15 |
| 3 per cent 1970-75 | 100 0 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954-59 | 105 8 |
| 4 per cent 1948-53 | 100 4 |
| 4 per cent 1960-70 | 110 12 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950-55 | 104 4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 | 112 2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 | 115 12 |
| PROVINCIAL LOANS | |
| 2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961 | 98 4 |
| 2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961 | 98 4 |
| 3 per cent Punjab 1948 | 98 14 |
| 3 per cent Bombay 1955 | 101 2 |
| 3 per cent Bombay 1958 | 101 4 |
| 3 per cent Madras 1953-59 | 100 8 |
| 3 per cent U. P. 1952 | 100 6 |
| 3 per cent C. P. 1955 | 100 6 |
| 3 per cent N. W. F. 1952 | 99 10 |
| 3 per cent U. P. 1961-62 | 100 2 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Municipality D. | 111 0 |
| 5 per cent Bom. Muni 1959 | 115 0 |
| 6 per cent Bom. Muni 1954 | 116 |
| 3 1/4 per cent Municipality 1977 | 101 0 |
| 6 K. P T. | 114 0 |

## Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

| | Pice. |
|---|---|
| 45X11. | |
| Ready | 114-1/2 |
| Oct.-Dec. | 114-3/4 |
| Jan.March | 116-1/2 |

D W. 40X28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 132 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct.-Dec. | 129 | 0 | 0 |
| Jan-March | 125 | 8 | 0 |

### ITALIAN ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 D. Dec. | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| 150 D. Jan. | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| 120 D. Ready | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| 150 D. Ready | 3 | 9 | 0 |

22/22 YELLOW SILK.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | —— |
| Ready | —— |

### INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

Closing quotations at 2-30 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary 309/8; Tata Deferred 1656/4; Indian Iron 24/14; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/14; Bombay Dyeing 1027/8; Central India 253/12; Gokak 278/12; Kohinoor 288/12; Simplex 183/8; Swadeshi 292/8; Tata Power 1540; Associated Cement 154/6; Belapur 243/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 335/10; Scindia 20/12; Central Bank 86; New India 60/8; Tata 2nd Pref 135.

## Record Of Transactions In Shares

MILLS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13

Apollo 3/1/6 3/1/3 3/1/6
Bharat 35
B. Dyeing 1017/8 31/4 22/8 30 27/8
C. India 251 53/8
Bharucha Defd 5
Century 248/12
Colaba 148/12
E. Textiles 243/12 45
Finlay 275 74
Gokak 277/8 78/8 77 79
L. U Defd. 1/10 1/9/9 1/10/3
I. U Ord. 12/1 12/1/6 12/1
Indore 192/8 88/12 91/4 88/12
Kohinoor 286 88/8 86 90/8 89/8
Laxmi 616/4 17/8 (Ex Div)
Madhavji 15
Meyer 131/4
Morarji 507/8 10
New City 192 /8
New Great 162 63 61/8 63/8
Phoenix 447/8
Podar 160 58/12
Saseoon Cotton 11/4
Shrinivas 175
Simplex 179/8 *83 80/8 83/8
Swadeshi 289 91 89 92
Swan 330
Tata Mill 62/8

BANKS.

Baroda 148/8
Central 86 86/8 85/8 86
Central New 84
Imperial Old 172o 24/8
Imperial New 428/12 28
India 191
Union 8/8
U. Co. 62

ELEC. COS.

Ahmedabad 115/10 15
Andhra 145/8
Suburban 145/10 46/4
Ajmer 10
Surat 142/8
Hydro 160.
Power 1537/8

INSURANCE COS.

Indian Mercantile 40
New India 60/8

STEAMER.

B. Steam 455 57/8
Scindia 20/12 20/7 20/14 20/9 20/12

STEEL COS.

B. Steel 20/12 20/15 20/11 20/14
I. Iron 24/12 25 24/11 24/14
Tata Defd 1647/8 60 43/12 60 56/4
Tata Ord. 301 7 3/8 9/8
Tata II Pref. 135/8 35 35/8 35/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290 91/4
A. C. C. 153/8 54/8 53/8 54 53/4 54/12
Belapur 242 44 43 43/8
B. B. Old 331/4 32/8 33/2 31/14 35/10
B. B New 120
B. B. Petrol 1/9/9 1/9
E. I. Trust 88/8
P. Const. 142/8 41/8 44/8 41/8 46
Shivrajpur 31/8
Chemical 13/5
Oil 56/12 57 56/8
Wimco 276/4 75

SPECIAL.

Belapur Coupon 60
Indore Coupon 95 93/8 95 98
All India General 17 17/8

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Opening improvement in Forward Silver during the early part of the session was extended on persistent covering by professional operators and scarce offerings.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 174-10 and steadily improved to Rs. 175-4. At this level there was little profit-taking and Silver steadied at Rs. 174-15. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of annas 8 at Rs. 175-7.

Gold was mostly steady with little business passing. Forward Gold improved to Rs. 112-11 after opening at Rs. 112-9. Ready Gold was offered at Rs. 113-1 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-4.

Towards the close trading was restricted and the tone of the market was steady. Final quotations were as under:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Forward Silver | 175-2 |
| Ready Silver | 175-11 |
| Forward Gold | 112-10 |
| Ready Gold | 113 |
| Sovereigns | 74-4 |

## PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 13

During the early part of the session Castorseed prices recorded a drop of annas 12 on heavy unloading, but later steadied on increased short covering.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 132 and sharply declined to Rs. 131-4 on heavy unloading. At this low level, shorts came in to cover and later prices steadied at Rs. 131-12. Towards the close there was persistant buying and scarce selling which enabled castorseeds to reach Rs. 132-4 the highest level of the day. The market closed steady.

Groundnuts were very steady while Linseeds were quiet with routine business

Quotations were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GROUNDNUTS— | | | |
| Khandesh quality | 35 | 4 | 0 |
| Coromandal | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Bold ready | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Bold Dec-Jan. | 33 | 12 | 0 |
| Bold Feb-March | 33 | 14 | 0 |
| CASTORSEEDS— | | | |
| Ready | 29 | 4 | 0 |
| May delivery | 132 | 3 | 0 |
| LINSEEDS— | | | |
| Ready | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Nov-Dec. delivery | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Feb-March | 27 | 6 | 0 |
| GROUNDNUT OILS— | | | |
| Ready Mills | 20 | 8 | 0 |
| December | 20 | 3 | 0 |
| January | 19 | 11 | 0 |
| February | | | |
| Linseed Oil | 16 | 12 | 0 |
| Castorseed Oil first pressing | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseed Oil Commercial quality | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Gingellyseed | 225 | to | 230 |

## Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

| | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Small | 93 0 0 |
| Medium | 103 0 0 |
| Big | 106 0 0 |
| Extra Big | |
| Dec. | 33 8 0 |
| Jan. | 31 5 0 |
| March | 30 14 0 |
| Arrivals Bags | 3,832 |
| Despatches Bags Approx | 6,000 |
| Total Stock Approx | 43,000 |

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York & Montreal B. C Rate 1 I. Rs. 332

Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 320.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y Rs. 328 3/4

Montreal Rs. 325 1/2.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y Rs. 329

Montreal Rs. 325 3/4 L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T Fcs. 8860

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs 8050

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D 81. 79

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fcs. 1300.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Gldn 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 159 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.87-53.43. London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcu 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/3 1/16-1/2 15/16; London Iran Cross Rate Rl 128/130 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 99.80-100.20; London Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14, London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 10.61-10.63; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36; London/Syria Cross Rate 880-5.

London Discts. 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c.; London Discts. 6 Mos 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money: Call 1/2 p.c., 3 Mos. 3/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 1 p.c., 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone easy.

# Shipping News

## IMPORTS

BOMBAY, December 13.

S. S. HOEGH MERCHANT

From Vancouver: 100 boxes press wooden separators.

From New Westminster: 13,499 slabs ladaunc brand electrolytic "A" grade zinc ingot.

From Tacoma, Washington: 51 bales wrapping paper, 112 drums caustic soda, 1,570 pieces electrolytic ingot bars. 22,705 pieces copper large ingots, 16,268 electrolytic copper ingot bars, 300 bags ground infusorial earth.

From Manila: 258 drums scrap papea fibre, 247 drums scrap heavy brass, 139 heavy copper scrap, 184 drums copper wire, 54 drums brass boring scrap.

From Singapore 8,109 bags sago flour, 100 bales rubber.

From Penang: 941 bales rubber, 2,681 bags pearl tapioca, 545 bags tapioca, 170 bales sheet rubber.

From Colombo: 792 bales sheet rubber, 28 cases brandy, 206 cases grape rubber, 295 cases malted milk, 64 bales matress fibre, 200 bags arecanuts, 106 cases plumbago.

S. S. CARTHAGE

From Hongkong: 200 chests tea, 35 cases torches.

S. S. STRATHAIRD

From London: 50 cases fresh genalt, 68 packages cheese, 26 pieces cheese and biscuits.

S. S. DUMRA

From Busrah: 31,700 baskets wet dates,

From Khoramshehre: 1,505 bags cumminseed, 120 boxes apricots, 2,132 boxes khishmish, 178 boxes almond seeds, 230 bags almonds with shell, 303 bags almond kernels, 1,425 bags puppy seeds, 432 bags almonds, 7,146 boxes raisins, 74 boxes plums, 886 bags angoors, 74 bags gum, 157 bags attar, 50 bags gum tragalanth, 2,500 boxes Iranian sultanas, 200 bags shelled almonds.

From Karachi: 417 bags angoor, 1,905 jottas khishmish, 526 bags almonds, 319 bags dry angoor, 839 jothas abjosh, 430 bags joowar, 194 bags yakacheri, 119 bags dried fruits, 50 jottas dry angoor, 40 bags almonds with shell, 100 cases apricots, 409 bags methi, 100 baskets fresh fruits.

## EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT:

S. S. GHIOGGIA

To Genoa: 36 bales wool hosiery waste cuttings—D. Hormusjee & Sons.

S. S. STAR BETELGEUSE

To Colombo: 5 jottas gum benjoine—A. Veiji & Bros. 36 bags glass bottles—V. Harkishandas & Co. 479 bags white cumminseeds—R. Jamshed, Sons & Co.

S. S. CITY OF DUNKIRK

To Manchester: 100 bales cotton waste—C. Rasiklal & Co.

S. S. VALHALL

To Karachi: 5 cases toys—Hajee Janmohmed. 5 bundles tanned sheepskin—S. Nanji. 40 bags iron wire nails—Afghan Commercial Co. (India).

S. S. ITRIA

To Port Said: 40 bundles canestick—A. Elijah.

S. S. TAMPA

To Gothemburg: 110 bales cotton waste—H. H. (Manchester) Ltd.

To Genoa: 110 bales cotton waste—H. S. (Manchester) Ltd.

To Rotterdam: 150 bales cotton waste—C. Rasiklal & Co. 150 bales cotton waste—C. Jairam & Co.

S. S. FLYING CLOUD

To New York: 300 bales cotton waste—P. D. Vora & Co.

## Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, December 13.

ARRIVALS

BOMBAY, December 13.

S. S. HEATHER from Vizadrug in Ballast on December 11.

S. S. PROTECTOR from Cochin with general cargo on December 11.

S. S. BAHREIN from Bahrein with kerosene and diesel oil on December 12

S. S. SAN GEORGIA from Calcutta with general cargo on December 12.

S. S. CITY OF DERBY from Abadan with dates on December 13.

S. S. WEY BANK from New Orleans with flour on December 13.

S. S. CEDAR BREAKS from Calcutta in ballast on December 13.

DEPARTURES

S. S. BAUFF PARK for Port Okha with wheat on December 11.

S. S. GOVERNOR COMER for Bhavnagar with wheat on December 11.

S. S. SCHWEDAGON for Abadan in ballast on December 12.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the agency of Messrs. Volkart Bros:—

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY:

From U. S. Pacific Coast: s.s. LOMBOK" due 31st December.

From U. S. Atlantic Coast: s.s. ROTTI due 22nd December, s.s. HOEGH SILVERSTAR due 3rd January.

From Rotterdam-Antwerp: s.s. LEOPOLDSKERK due 28th December, s.s. KONGSBORG due 7th January.

From Persian Gulf via Karachi: s.s. LUTTERKERK due 1st January.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY:

For Calcutta via Colombo s.s. LIEVEVROUWEKERK sails 15th December, s.s. STREEFKERK sails 26th December, s.s. ROTTI sails 2nd January, s.s. LEOPOLDSKERK sails 11th January, s.s. KONGSBORG sails 20th January.

For Italy: s.s. CHIOGGIA sails 15th December, s.s. SPARTA sails 22nd December.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi: s.s. HOEGH MERCHANT sails 26th December, s.s. LOMBOK sails 14th January.

For Mediterranean and North Continental Ports: s.s. LUTTERKERK sails 5th January.

For Australia: s.s. HOEGH SILVERSTAR" sails 10th January.

For Marseilles-Le Havre: s.s. ST. MERE EGLISE sails 30th December.

## DYES AND CHEMICALS

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

From: Chatrabhuj K. Mavji.

| | |
|---|---|
| NAPTHOLS (Barrel pkg.) | |
| SAPTHOL CAS | 8/8 |
| CBO | 14/6 |
| CSW | 16/6 |
| CBS | 14/- |
| Fast Scarlet CKRC Base | 6/8 |
| Fast Scarlet CKR Base | 10/4 |
| Fast Red CKGR Base | 8/8 |
| Fast Red CB Base | 10/- |
| Garnet CKGBC | 3/4 |
| Yellow CGC | 3/8 |
| Corinth CB Base | 7/- |
| Orange CGC Base | 10/8 |
| Orange CKGR Base | 8/12 |
| Bordeaux CGP Base | 10/8 |
| Bordeaux CGP Salt | 4/4 |
| Scarlet CKR Salt | 2/14 |
| Blue CB Salt | 4/6 |
| DIRECT COLOURS. | per Lb. |
| Methylene Blue Extra | 5/4 |
| Metanil Yellow Elephant | 2/8 |
| Metanil Yellow Extra | 4/6 |
| Methyl Violet Lumps | 5/- |
| Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps | 7/- |
| Magenta Extra | 8/8 |
| Diamond Green | 10/- |
| Bismark Brown Extra | 3/- |
| Malachite Green Crys | 5/8 |
| Chrysodine Extra | 4/- |
| Auramine Extra | 1/12 |
| Acid Orange Extra | 2/4 |
| Soap Green | 18/- |
| Acid Scarlet | 4/8 

# Mode Of Choosing India's President

## CONSEMBLY DECIDES ON VOTING BY ELECTORAL COLLEGE

## Elected Legislators In Provinces & States To Take Part: Shah's Amendment Lost

**NEW DELHI, December 13, (U.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly on the last day of their session prior to a recess for the Jaipur session of the Congress, adopted five Articles of the Draft Constitution.**

**The Articles adopted today related to election, manner of election, term of office and eligibility for re-election of the President of the Indian Union.**

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Constituent Assembly to-day decided that the future President of India shall be elected by an electoral college consisting of:

1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and 2. the elected members of the Legislatures of the Provinces and States.

The Assembly rejected an amendment by Prof K. T. Shah who pleaded that in order to make the will of the people supreme the President should be elected by the adult citizens of India voting by secret ballot.

Declaring his inability to accept the suggestion Dr. Ambedkar Chairman of the Drafting Committee, explained that it would be impossible to provide an electoral machinery for an election in which at least 185 million people would have to participate. According to the latest figures available. The total population of the Governors provinces and the Chief Commissioners' provinces and of the Indian States was 370 million and odd. Assuming that under anult franchise half the total population would be entitled to take part in the election.

ELECTORATE OF 185 MILLION

The electorate would consist of 185 million. When one looked at this figure, one would realise the impossibility of an election in which 185 million people would have to take part.

For the Presidential election many candidates would be standing. They might like to suggest that non-official agencies might be asked to help in the election. But such non-official agencies would not be under the control of the State and might be open to corruption, bribary, manipulation and other undesirable things. Machinery would therefore have to be provided entirely by the state. It would, he contended, be impossible for the Government of India or for the Provincial State Governments to spare officials sufficient enough to manage such an election.

But, apart from these considerations, he contended that the method of indirect election provided for by the Drafting Committee was enough to meet the requirements. For, the Indian President would not, unlike the American President, be the chief executive.

If any functionary in India was to be compared to the American President, he would submit at that functionary must be the Prime Minister. He was sure, the Prime Minister would be elected by the people on adult suffrage.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

A brief debate preceded the adoption of the Article. Mr. Monammad Tahir moved an amendment suggesting that in the case of the State Legislatures, the nominated members should also be entitled to vote in the election of the President. After all, it had been provided that in the case of the Central Parliament, the nominated members of the Upper House would be entitled to vote. Mr. Tahir's amendment was rejected. But Mr. Tajamul Hussain moved another amendment which proposed that like in the case of the various state legislatures even in the case of the Central Parliament, only the elected members should be entitled to participate in the presidential election. Dr. Ambedkar accepted this amendment which was adopted by the House.

Mr. Hanumanthiya and Mr. Biswanath Das opposed Prof. Shah's amendment. Mr. Hanumantiya said that whereas Prof. Shah's amendment sought to invest every adult with a right to vote in presidential election, parliamentary system of Government, which had been accepted by the House, permitted voting to be done by the chosen representatives of the people and not directly by the people themselves.

Referring to Prof. Shah's argument that President shall be all powerful and a non-party man, Mr. Hanumantiya said that Prof. Shah was trying to establish a totalitarian system of Government and not a democratic form. In the Indian Union the President would be sovereign and the constitutional head of the state, and his status would be just like that of the King of the United Kingdom.

UNWIELDLY ELECTORATE.

Mr. Bisvanath said in the United States of America the total number was 75,000,000. Members should bear in mind that if 188,000,000 people were to exercise their votes in the Presidential election in India, the very vastness of the size of the electorate would alone be sufficient argument not in favour of adopting such a system.

The second point was the provision of administrative machinery for conducting such an election.

The third point which he thought to be very important was with regard to the position of the President of the Indian Union. If the President of India were to enjoy the same position as that of the United States of America, adult suffrage could have somehow been admissible. But in India, the President was to be only the figure-head without having any executive authority. The powers of the U.S.A. President would be held in India by the Prime Minister in whose election they had already provided adult suffrage.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

The House then reverted to Article 15, the voting on which was left over. The Article related to protection of life and property. There was considerable divergence of views whether the words "according to procedure established by law" should be retained as was in the draft or whether they were to be substituted by the words "with due process of law" as was suggested by the amendment of Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava.

Dr Ambedkar explained that it was a rather important issue over which it was difficult to arrive at a conclusive decision. Dr. Ambedkar in restating the position said that according to one view the words "due process of law" should be retained as otherwise the Article would be negatory.

Dr. Ambedkar maintained that in all federal constitutions it was always open to the Judiciary to decide whether any particular law passed by the Legislature was 'ultra vires or intra vires'. That is to say whether the Legislature overstepped its powers in passing a legislation which took away certain fundamental rights of the citizens. In other words the Judiciary had the right to go into the merits of a particular legislation and examine whether a particular law was a good or bad law.

In the interpretation of the words "due process of law" two points of view arose. One was that the legislature might be trusted to pass measures which did not take away certain fundamental rights of citizens. Subsequently there was no danger in transfering power to the Legislature.

The second view was whether it was possible to trust the legislature to pass legislation which did not take away any of the fundamental rights of citizens. This view was also very important. It amounted to choosing between the Legislature and the Supreme Court constituted of five or six Judges in the matter of making laws. Both are difficult and the substitution of "according to due process of law" by the words "due process of law" was something like sailing between Cyllu and Charybdis.

Article 15 was adopted by the House without any amendment. The wording remained unchanged.

MODE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The House then took up Article 44 which related to the mode of election of the President. The Article favoured the system of proportional representation and election by single transferrable vote.

Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment that in Article 44 (3)(c) for the words "such member" the words "the elected members of both Homes of Parliament" be substituted.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi moved an amendment by which he sought to substitute Article 44 (3) as follows: "The election of the President shall be held by secret ballot and in accordance with the system of majority preferential voting by the single alternative vote."

Begum Aizaz Rasul also moved an amendment by which she sought to omit the words "in accordance with the system of proportional representation" in Article 44 (3). She pointed out that when there was only one candidate, there was no question of proportional representation.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed by an amendment sought to substitute the words "the latest census of which the relevant figures have been published" for the words "the last preceding census" in the explanation to the Article.

During general discussion, Prof. Shah strongly pleaded for adult franchise in the matter of election of the President.

Mr. Thakur Baba said that in view of the large-scale movement of Hindus and Muslims between the dominions after partition, the figures of population of 1941 census were unreliable. Fresh census should be held or the figures of the previous census revised suitably with due regard to the conditions of the present population in different provinces especially in East Punjab, West Bengal, Bombay and United Provinces. The 1941-census figures had been made thoroughly unrepresentative.

A CONFUSING SYSTEM

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa thought that the method of single transferable vote would create confusion and trouble. He commended the elimination principle which he maintained would bring the best results.

Mr. H. V. Kamath thought that the partition of the country had changed the entire figures of the 1941 census, particularly in West Bengal and East Punjab.

Mr. Ambedkar replying to the debate told the House that the Article, if accepted, would not prevent the Government from holding a new census prior to the elections. No doubt, no Government could overlook the changes that had taken place in the country's population following the partition and migration of the people. Moreover, he pointed out, since the Minorities Committee had rejected weightage being given to any particular community, it was natural that if the elections were held on the 1941 census, this principle might be violted in view of the changes that had taken place.

Continuing he said that the census on the basis of which elections would be held would be a proper census. If census was wanted there would inevitably be a census.

Regarding the election of the President Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that there were two ways by which a President could be elected. One method was bare majority, simple and straight election. In this event, it might happen that the candidate of the majority party would just get elected. The minorities would have no part to play in the election.

Another method, said Dr Ambedkar, was that of separate electorates which could lay down that the President elected would be not only on bare majority vote, but must attain a minimum number of votes from the minority. He held this method was also not suited as it violated the principles of the Constitution.

The incorporation of the proportional representation system of election, Dr. Ambedkar thought, would give minorities some chance.

Replying to a query as you what would happen if there was only one candidate, Dr. Ambedkar said, amidst laughter, that that would be a unanimous election.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

The House then took up voting on the various amendments moved. The House accepted the amendments, (1) changing the words "the elected members of both Houses of Parliament" instead of the words "such members"; and (2) Mr. Nazi Ahmed's amendment which sought to give revised explanation to the word "population". The article was then passed as amended.

TERM OF OFFICE

The House then took up Article 45 stipulating terms of office of the President of the Union. The article read as under:—

"The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the day on which he enters upon his office; provided that (a) President may, by resignation under his hand addressed to the chairman of the Council of State and Speaker of the House of People, resign his office; (b) the President may for violation of the constitution be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 50 of this constitution, and (c) the President shall notwithstanding the expiration of his term continue to hold office until a successor comes into his office".

Mr. Mohd. Tahir moved an amendment which read "the term of office of the President shall be five years from the day the President enters upon his office". Moving this amendment he thought that a lacuna in the Constitution should be removed.

Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment seeking to substitute the ward "writing" for the word "resignation" in Clause (A) of the Article.

Mr. Mohd. Tahir moved another amendment which sought to substitute the words "members of Parliament" instead of the word "Chairman of the Council of State and the Speaker of the House of People" in Clause (A).

Mr. M. Gupta moved another amendment which sought to delete the words "and the Speaker of the House of People" from Clause (A).

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed moved that instead of the words "House of People" in Clause (A) the words "National Congress" be substituted. He maintained that the Constitution must provide a clause which would recognise the services the Indian National Congress had rendered to the national cause and thought that this was the appropriate place for it.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani: Are you a member of the Congress?

Mr. Nazimuddin Ahmed: One need not be a member to recognise the facts of what Congress did for the country.

Other minor amendments were also sought to be moved, by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir and Mr. Kamath. The amendments were rejected by the House except that moved by Mr. Gupta with slight changes. The Article was carried.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The House then took up Article 46 which dealt with the eligibility for re-election of the President which restricted that a person who once held office as President should be eligible for re-election at President, once and only once.

Mr. Kamath moved an amendment seeking that after the words "only once" the words "but he shall not be so eligible if he has been removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 50", be added.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi moved that a new provision be added stimulating that the eligibility for re-election would not apply to a Vice-President who hold office only temporarily in an acting capacity.

All amendments were lost and the Article was adopted in the original form.

The Vice-president sought the permission of the House to adjourn the Assembly up to December 27, since under the existing rules a provision was made not to adjourn the House for more than three days.

A member suggested that it was necessary to move a formal motion to this effect.

The House, however, gave permission to the Vice-President and was accordingly adjourned.

## FOOD MINISTER IN REFUGEE CAMP

Hon'ble Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, during his visit to a refugee camp on Sunday.

## GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESS IN FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

(Continued from Page 1)

a bearing on national defence—should be controlled and owned by Government.

While I am on the subject of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission, I should like to refer to the policy announced by Government in a recent ordinance affording facilities for arriving at a fair settlement in respect of income-tax arrears due by assessees whose cases have been referred for investigation to the Commission. I expect that, in the near future, many of these cases will be settled on terms which will be just to both Government and the assessees. It seems to me that in the present circumstances what is of primary importance from the country's point of view is that hoarded wealth should be brought back as quickly as possible into fruitful lines of investment and industrial expansion.

A TRADITIONAL SYSTEM BROKEN.

The address by the Finance Minister to-day broke the traditional history of the Associated Chambers which had always previously been addressed by the Head of the State, and for the past two years by the Prime Minister, at its annual meetings.

A packed House of India's big businessmen. West Bengal Ministers and prominent citizens heard the Finance Minister summing up the present economic problem in the country in these words:

The Government of India have already given concessions to encourage the starting of new industries while they are also themselves engaged in promoting large scale schemes of agricultural development. As for prices of commodities, the immediate objective is to establish rather than curtail prices.

Apart from the increase in cost of production due to the general rise in labour and material costs, one contributory cause has been the level of direct taxation.

SCOPE FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Under the Government's declared industrial policy there will be good scope left to private enterprise, to which Government attach great importance as might be witnessed by the concessions given by them recently to aid new industries and their policy of protection of existing industries.

E. P. T. deposits will be refunded within three years for those who required it for the purpose of financing worn-out plant and machinery.

Government have no desire to take any steps which will in any way injure British interests in India. At the same time there is a responsibility resting on non-Indian concerns to give reasonable opportunities to the nationals of the country to acquire training and find employment in the industries run by them.

As regards the relationship between labour and capital, the Finance Minister said: "What is required under the present conditions is a wide recognition on the fact that the individual workman is a self-respecting human being with a personality of his own, and that he should not be dealt with or disposed of as if he were an inanimate unit of industrial equipment.

Speaking on railway transport, Dr. Matthai regretted the decision of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to take a strike ballot because in his opinion the leaders of railway labour could not have chosen a more inoportune time for such a decision. He still hoped that wiser counsels would prevail.

Concluding the Finance Minister referred to the anti-inflation policy of Government, and said: "We have proceeded somewhat more slowly than some sections of public opinion have urged. We have done so deliberately because, in our opinion, a sudden adjustment of the active money supply of the country to suit the present low level of production is likely to create problems of a different character, which might be equally difficult to handle and equally injurious to the country.

### Plea For Revision Of Fiscal Policy

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13. (A.P.I.): Mr. A. P. Benthal, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, who welcomed the Finance Minister pleaded for a complete revision of India's fiscal policy.

He said: while political progress in India has been highly successful, the economic position has been less satisfactory and has in fact actully deteriorated, though it must be added that India is by no means the only country that is meeting such difficulties. In this land, he added the economic troubles had been marked by an usual combination of symptoms—an inflationary rise in the prices of necessities coupled with a slump in the stock exchange and a general loss of confidence by those whose enterprise should be relied upon in order to increase the industrial production of which the people stood in such need.

### JUSTICE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

(Continued from Page 6)

loan interest, income tax rates and rent) and capital not-exceeding £500 Rs. 6,656)—value of residence and household possessions normally excepted. This widening would, it is estimated, bring no fewer than 12,000,000 people under the scheme in England and Wales alone.

Secondly, England and Wales would be divided into 12 areas, each having a committee of 15 practising barristers and solicitors who would appoint local committees to decide whether applicants have reasonable cause for action. These committees would supplement the many voluntary bodies through which lawyers have given their services free in the past.

Thirdly, aid would be extended to the lower courts and not only the High Court, as hitherto, and would cover civil and criminal actions, with few exceptions (such as libel, slander and breach of promise actions which would be brought in later).

Fourthly, the scheme would be administered by the Law Society, with the addition of members of the Bar Council, an independent body which administered the narrower scheme in action until now and did much of the work connected with legal aid to the Armed Forces during the war. The Law Society would pay lawyers from a fund to which the State would contribute about £2,000,000 (Rs. 2.66 crores) a year. Despite the use of State funds, therefore, the scheme would keep the administration of justice as far removed from political control as it has always been in Britain.

### Railway Strike Inopportune, Says S. I. R Employees' Secretary

MADRAS, Dec. 13, (A.P.I.): The view that a general strike by Railwaymen at this juncture would prove disastrous to Railwaymen themselves besides having a devastating effect on the general economy of the country is expressed Mr. K. Ramakrishnan, and Mr. V. S. Ramanathan, Vice-President and General Secretary respectively of the S.I. Railway Employees' Association in a statement today.

They add: "The Railway being a cherished national asset, we believe, it should be possible to obtain a redressal of all justifiable grievances of Railwaymen through negotiations with the Ministry for Railways".

Messrs. Ramakrishnan and Ramanathan are going on a tour of the South Indian Railway system with a view to finding out the real attitude of the Railway employees towards the strike move of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (API.) A plenary session of the south-east Asian Regional Air Navigation Conference will be held here tomorrow. Rai Bahadur N C Ghosh, Director General of Civil Aviation and Chairman of the conference will preside.

## CUT OUT R AND KEEP

## RATIONING IN BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Foodgrains and Cloth Rationing will be introduced in the 47 villages of the Bombay Suburban District from December 19, 1948. From that date you cannot buy rationed foodgrains except on a ration card issued for the purpose. The foodgrains ration cards are being issued to those who had put in their declarations forms duly filled in Declaration forms are now being accepted at the Area Rationing Offices. If you have not put in your declaration form as yet do so now and obtain your foodgrains ration card.

Persons who have obtained foodgrains ration cards will have to register their ration cards in the manner explained below with the Government Approved and Authorised Rationed Foodgrains Distributors, in the area.

You can register all your foodgrains ration cards with the Authorised Rationed Foodgrains Distributor, convenient to you. A list of these Authorised Retail Distributors with full names and addresses is given below.

All that you have to do in order to register your foodgrains ration cards is to take your ration cards to the Authorised Retail Distributor you choose to take your rations from, and hand over the ration cards to him. But before handing over the ration cards every cardholder must put his or her signature on the ration card in the space provided for the purpose. If you cannot sign then you should put your thumb impression instead. In case of minor cardholders, the guardian of the minor-cardholder should sign or put his thumb impression as the case may be.

Please remember, unless you put your signature or thumb impression on your ration card, as explained, your ration card will not be considered registered. RATIONS ARE NOT ISSUED ON RATION CARDS WHICH ARE NOT REGISTLRED. After the Authorised Retail Distributor has registered your ration card and detached the counter foil, your ration card will be handed over to you. You can then obtain your foodgrains rations on this ration card as will be prescribed from time to time. Each Authorised Retail Distributor and Government Grain Shop are allowed to register a maximum of 6,500 foodgrains units. If any Authorised Retail Distributor has already registered so many units, he will be unable to accept your cards. The maximum limit does not apply to Registered Cooperative Societies.

List of the Authorised Retail Foodgrains Distributors in the 47 villages of the Bombay Suburban District:—

**MALAD**

| Authorisation No. | Authorised Retail Distributors Name. | Address. |
|---|---|---|
| B.S.D./MD/1. | Mr. Padamshi Korshi | Bazar, Goregaon. |
| B.S.D./MD/2 | Mr. Noorrali Maherali Huda | 169. Jakeria Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/3. | Mr. Shah Punshi Umershi | Ghodbunder Road, Malad |
| B.S.D./MD/4. | Mr. Shah Hirji Umershi | Jakeria Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/5. | Mr. Ganpat Bapu | Jakeria Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/6. | Mr. Shevraj Shamji | Bazar, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/7. | Mr. A. F. Mendes | Kharodi, Near Malvni, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/8. | Mr. Shah Meghji Devashi | Station Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/9 | Mr. Ramji Hirji | Malad (East). |
| B.S.D./MD/10. | Mr. Vasanji Keshavji | Kwari Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/11. | Mr. Keshavji Bhimshi | Christian Wada, Manori. |
| | **GRAM PANCHAYAT SHOPS.** | |
| B.S.D./MD/12. | Malvni Village Panchayat | Malvni, Malad. |
| B.S.D./MD/13. | Goregaon Village Panchayat. | Samant Estate, Samant Chawl, Goregaon (East). |
| | **CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES' SHOPS** | |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./27 | Peoples' Consumers' Cooperative Society Ltd. | Bairamji Jijibhai Road Goregaon (West) |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./34 | Malad Consumers' Cooperative Society Ltd. | Jivatlal Kothari's Bungalow Mrue Road Corner Ghod Bunder Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./35 | -do- | Krishna Varma Chawl, Daftary Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./36. | -do- | Mamlatdar Wadi, Ghod-Bunder Road Malad. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./37. | Malad Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Ismail Bungalow, Ghodbunder Road, Malad |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./38 | -do- | Gondhlekar Chawl, Opp. Police Lines Road, Malad. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./39 | -do- | Ram Mandir, Gaothan, Malad. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./40 | Krishnanagar Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Krishnanagar, Majas (Jogeshwari Caves), Krishna Ashram. |
| | **GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS** | |
| G.G.S./98 | | House No. 22, Ghodbunder Road, Malad. |
| G.G.S./232 | | Opp. Police Station, Near Ghodbunder Road, Malad. |
| | **BORIVLI** | |
| | **AUTHORISED RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS** | |
| B.S.D./Bor/1. | Mr. Joshi Karsandas Hariram. | Station Road, Kandivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/2. | Mr. Shah Ravji Shamji | Station Road, Kandivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/3. | M/s. J. D. Brothers | Station Road, Kandivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/4. | Mr. Virji Rajpal | Ghodbunder Road, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/5. | Mr. Shah Velji Ghelabhai | Ghodbunder Road, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/6. | Mr. Shah Premji Virji | Ghodbunder Road, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/7. | Mr. Babulal Revadas | Ghodbunder Road, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/8. | M/s. Shah Hirji Nathubhai & Co. | Carter Road, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/9. | Mr. Shah Bhavanji Hansraj | Dattapada Road, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./Bor/10. | Mr. Popatlal Ratanshi | Dahisar. |
| B.S.D./Bor/11. | Mr. Bhuralal Kisanlal | Gorai Gaothan, Via, Borivli. |
| | **GRAM PANCHAYAT STOPS** | |
| B.S.D./Bor/12. | Dahisar Village Panchayat | Dahisar. |
| | **CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' SHOPS** | |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./25. | Kandivli Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Ganesh Bhuvan, Ghodbunder Road, Kandivli. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./26 | Kandivli Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Village Road, Kandivli. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./32. | Kanheri Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Kanheri Road, Dattapada, Borivli (East). |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./33 | Village Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Gorai Road, Babhai, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./29 | Borivli Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | 2nd Lane, Kasturba Road, Borivli. |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./28 | Borivli Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Jamli Galli, Ghodbunder Road, Borivli. |
| | **MULUND** | |
| | **AUTHORISED RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS.** | |
| B.S.D./ML/1 | M/s. Mavji Tokershi & Co. | Station Road, Motibai Chatrabhuj Compound, Bhandup. |
| B.S.D./ML/2. | M/s. Korshi Nanji & Co. | Gover Devshi Chawl, Agra Road, Bhandup. |
| B.S.D./ML/3. | The Sejpal Stores | Lohana Maharajanwadi, Narrotam Road, Mulund. |
| B.S.D./ML/4. | M/s. Manaharlal Dharmshi & Co. | Ganpat Mahadeo Chawl, Koven Road, Mulund. |
| B.S.D./ML/5. | Jawahar Stores. | Anand Bazar, Mulund. |
| B.S.D./ML/6. | M/s. Kishorechand Keshavji & Co. | Narotam Road, Mulund. |
| | **CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOPS.** | |
| B.S.D./C.P.S./31 | Mulund Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. | Balm Nivas, Station Road, Mulund. |

### Link With French Zone Of Germany

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (UPI): The Overseas Radio Telephone Service will be extended to the French Zone of Germany with effect from December 15, 1948, says a Press Note issued today.

Charges for each call will be Rs 48/- for the first three minutes. Rs. 16/- for each subsequent minute and Rs. 5/6/- for report charges The hours of service will be the same as between India and the United Kingdom

It will be recalled that service to the United States and the United Kingdom Zones of Germany already exists.

The Bombay Chronicle

*Reason is progressive; instinct is complete; swift instinct leaps; slow reason feebly climbs.*
—YOUNG.

# A COURAGEOUS LEAD

The report of the Linguistic Provinces Commission will be welcomed as a courageous lead to the country. After extensive touring of the different provinces and patient hearing of all points of view, the Commission has rejected the creation of linguistic provinces as a move calculated to weaken the unity of India and obstruct the growth of a healthy national spirit. A representative body appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly, the Commission deserves to be congratulated on having put out a unanimous report. It does not evade the fact that the Indian National Congress had in the past lent its powerful support to the agitation for linguistic provinces. Nor does it ignore the changed conditions which necessitate a reorientation of policy. The first necessity, says the Commission in effect, is to build up a strong and united India. "Everything which helps the growth of nationalism", says the Report, "has to go forward; and everything which throws obstacles in its way has to be rejected or should be stood over." It is plain commonsense that before everything else it is necessary to ensure that India as a national entity exists. The Commission reject the principle of linguistic provinces because it is a force which once accepted will lead to the disintegration of the entire country.

The Commission leave no room for misunderstanding. It does not contemplate the coming into existence of linguistic provinces at any date, however remote. It visualises a time, when, with Indian nationality well established, some of the existing provinces might have to be re-formed. But the Commission is definite that the guiding principle in such reformation will be administrative convenience not linguistic considerations. It is also emphasised that the time for this is definitely not now when so many urgent problems call for a country-wide solution. For the present, says the Report, the true nature and function of a province should be that of an administrative unit functioning under delegated authority from the Centre and subject to the Centre's overriding authority. The point is important. To the linguistic groups which fear domination by other sections which happen to be in a majority, the Commission commends not isolation and separation but the effective supervision of a strong Centre.

Recently, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, referring to the Commission, said that it had been appointed in the expectation that enthusiasts for linguistic provinces would abate their agitation, but he regretted that it had rather roused feelings to an inexplicable degree. In a sense, the linguistic champions might be said to have lost their case by over-pleading. The Commission specifically mentions that it is the fear of sub-national loyalties undermining the larger national loyalty that has decided it against the step. Normally, it would have been reasonable to seek to remove a strong demand by conceding it. But, as the Commission points out, in the matter of linguistic provinces, there is no end to claims; and none can be conceded without all staking higher and higher demands to the ultimate detriment of national interest. Finally the Commission gives the unanswerable argument against this form of provincialism when it observes that the linguistic units will be financially unsound.

The Commission fears that the non-fulfilment of the "sincere and strong demand" may lead to much disappointment. There is no need, however, for any linguistic group to regard the recommendation as a personal rebuff. As the decision is taken on broad policy, it has to be recognised and accepted as a sincere opinion arrived at after the fullest consideration of all material evidence. Moreover, it is not as though the linguistic groups have been completely ignored. The Commission has recognised that they have many just grievances and has recommended that the Centre meets their difficulties at once. Nor must it be forgotten that the draft Constitution has done all that can be done, consistent with the overriding claims of Indian Nationalism, to ensure the protection of minority groups culturally, socially and economically. The Constituent Assembly will, no doubt, endorse the views of its Commission, the more readily because it can be confident of the safeguards it has provided for all minorities. And, once the issue is disposed of, there need be no further distraction from the task of building Indian unity.

# What Congress Stands For

The session of the Indian National Congress, which will commence in Jaipur this week, will be the first to be held in free India. The Congress was established sixty years ago. Not one of its founders then even fondly dreamt that, as a result of its efforts, India would be free and independent within the short period of sixty years. Its early years were years of loyalty resolutions and petitions to the foreigners in authority and though it spoke for the people, the latter had little to do with its work. The Home Rule agitation during the first world war brought the Congress and the people in closer contact, but even then none of its workers dreamt that, within their lifetime, India would be free—unless a miracle happened. And a miracle did happen in the shape of Mahatma Gandhi, who revolutionized the structure, the Machinery and working of the Congress, making it the organization of the masses as well as the classes and galvanized it with a revolutionary programme successfully to be carried out with the help of an instrument—Satyagraha—never yet tried by any nation in history. There is little doubt that the forces of democracy and self-determination unchained by two world-wars, the state of exhaustion in which Britain found herself after the end of the second world war and the advent of British Labour to power hastened the emancipation of India. But, making due allowances for all these factors, it is the bare truth that the principal cause which led to India's freedom was the struggle which was carried on for twenty-five years by the Indian National Congress under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The record achieved by the Congress—the winning of the freedom of a big country within the space of a few decades against the might of a powerful Empire and without resort to mass violence—is unique and unparalleled in human history. It may well be proud of this record as it and with it, the nation, has reason to be grateful to the Leader who, when all is said and done, was the real architect of the country's freedom.

We have referred to the past history of the Indian National Congress with a definite purpose. We have referred to it because the past of the Congress while it struggled against British imperialism Conditions its work in the present and the immediate future. Freedom, however essential and desirable, was not regarded as an end in itself, but a means to the attainment of higher ends of establishing economic as well as political democracy in the country. Gandhiji had a mission in life and he made the Congress his instrument for the fulfilment of that mission. If the only mission of the Congress was to win political freedom, it having been achieved, the Congress should liquidate itself.

The resolutions adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress to be placed before its ensuing session to be held at Jaipur make it quite clear what choice the Congress is determined to make. Naturally the pride of place is given to the resolution which gives expression to its gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for his leadership of the triumphant struggle for freedom, its sorrow at the failure of spirit which was responsible for the tragic nightmare that culminated in the assassination of the great Leader himself and its determination not only to undo the wrong but also to translate into reality the ideals for which the Mahatma lived and died. Thus the resolution says, among other things: "This Congress meeting 16 months after the attainment of independence and nearly eleven months after the passing of him who fashioned it and gave it life, pays its homage to that great spirit and to his great message, and resolves to continue the service of the people of India and humanity in the light of that life giving message". The essence of that message is the establishment of a secular State which guarantees justice, equality and fairplay to all citizens in all things that matter in life. In another resolution, the Congress reiterates that its aim has been "to develop this great country as a democratic secular State which neither favours nor discriminates against any particular religion" and declares "its firm resolve not to promote communalism or the misuse of religion as a political weapon for anti-national and socially reactionary purposes". To the message of unity and goodwill between all people of India the Congress, in another resolution adds the assurance to the workers in fields and factories that their interest will not be forgotten. While, warning the workers against organised attempts to exploit them for narrow political ends in utter disregard of the vital needs and basic interests of the country, the resolution declares that "with the achievement of independence, the task of more direct and active participation in the programme of ameliorating the condition of the working class devolves more squarely on this great national organisation". With other resolutions adopted by the Working Committee, especially those relating to foreign policy, foreign possessions in India and Indian States we shall deal on another occasion.

# TETE-A-TETE

## WITHOUT COMMENT

**After M. Trygve Lie had spoken, Mr. John Foster Dulles (United States) declared that this Paris Session had "performed prodigies." He said it would "go down in history as a remarkable achievement."**
—United Nations News.

* * *

The Congress Working Committee defines the objectives of the Congress as promotion of unity and goodwill between all the people of India, abolition of class distinctions and working for a classless democratic society in a peaceful manner.

Why not be plainspoken and say Congress would put a lot of eminent people, leaders and movements out of business?

* * *

Another Working Committee resolution says: The aim of the Congress has, therefore, been to develop this great country as a democratic secular State which neither favours nor discriminates against any particular religion.

Which reminds us. Apropos of Mr Liaquat Ali's statement that he would be satisfied if minorities in India were accorded the same treatment as minorities in Pakistan, the Junior Colleague has no authority to declare on behalf of Mr. Liaquat Ali or otherwise that the Pakistan Prime Minister meant 'vice versa', too.

* * *

The Union Government, the Congress Working Committee says on the subject of Indian in South Africa, has ignored the wishes of the General Assembly of the United Nations and even challenged the fundamental principles on which the U.N. Organisation is founded.

The United Nations Organisation has refused and will refuse to be incited and provoked.

* * *

Yet another Working Committee resolution declares that "with the establishment of independence in India the continued existence of any foreign possessions becomes anomalous and opposed to the conception of India's unity and freedom.

Scandalous. We mean to say, they should realise that the conception, then, of India's unity and freedom is opposed to the higher conception of Portuguese and French Imperial Missions.

* * *

Hague Report: The Dutch Government announced today that the three-year old negotiations for a settlement with the Indonesian Republic had finally broken down and that an interim Indonesian Government without the Republicans would be set up immediately.

Now that the situation is well in hand, eh?

* * *

The official communique on the subject says that the Dutch would "keep open" the possibility of incorporating the Republic into the interim system later.

Exactly. That's what they want—"incorporation" of the Republic into their Dutch system.

# JUSTICE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

## Principle Of Magna Charta Embodied In New Bill

BY S. GORDON COLLER.

"We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right"—there are few words in the chronicles of human law or liberty more famous than these. Spoken—so most people would guess from their modern ring—since the growth of the social conscience during the past 150 years or so, perhaps by the Fathers of the American Constitution, by some of fervent Liberals of the mid-19th century, an early champion of trade unions 50 years ago, or even more recently by Mr. Churchill?

The striking fact about this quotation is that any one of these guesses would be more than 500 years out. For, it is drawn from the Magna Charta, the declaration which English barons compelled an overwhelming King to sign in 1215, a Bill of Human Rights drawn up over 730 years before a United Nations Commission on the same subject was thought of. To this day it has remained the written inspiration of the unwritten Constitution of Britain and the text of parliamentary democracy throughout the world.

But how has it been applied in practice? The plain truth is that it was not until a few days ago, when the British Government introduced into the House of Commons a Legal Aid and Advice Bill, that it promised to become a reality to the whole of the British people.

### QUALITY UNQUESTIONABLE

Not that the system of justice itself has seemed to call for correction—far from it. In Britain it is a system which had translated into fact the theories of political philosophers long before the theories themselves were discovered: "Independence of the judiciary" meant the appointment of professional lawyers to be judges for life, removals only by special Act of Parliament and entirely divorced from any political pressure of supervision; "equality before the law" left no one immune, as the present Tribunal of enquiry into allegations against Government servants, including a junior Minister, is demonstrating; "no imprisonment without trial" meant that an easily procured writ of Habeas Corpus could secure release; the police, like the courts, were removed from political pressure, the few transgressions in Britain's history of this rule having become notorious scandals, which, on one occasion, brought down a government.

It is not the quality of English justice but the availability of all its services to all which has been in question. For, as the body of law became more complex, its profession more specialised, the costs of legal proceedings and financial risks involved meant that a growing body of people could not afford to take advantage of it. This is the inequality which the new Bill sets out to remove.

From the days of the Magna Charta itself, provision has been made against this danger. The Common Law of England (the vast body of precedent which grow organically and democratically out of the traditions of the people) and the sister system of Equity both gave the right to poor people to sue and to have counsel and solicitor without paying fees of any kind. This rule was confirmed by an Act of 1495 which remained in force until 1883.

There followed the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts and the Rules made under them which govern the present position. These Rules were made in 1914. They made free or cheap legal aid in a High Court action available to anyone receiving £104 (Rs. 1,384) a year or less and owning not more than £50 (Rs. 665) in money or goods. In exceptional cases this limit is doubled. At the time this Rule was made a very large number of people were included, for, before World War I, £2 (Rs. 26/8/-) a week was a living wage. Since then, however, wages have multiplied several times over and very few remain entitled to a "Poor Man's Lawyer". Yet the limit has never been changed.

### PRINCIPLE REITERATED

The present Government Bill is not a Party measure. "If a State is to be contented," said a Labour Party Memorandum in 1944, "grievances must be remedied and not allowed to smoulder. It is, therefore, a matter of national importance that justice in the King's Court should be placed not merely in theory but in practice within the reach of all. No person should be prevented through lack of means either from obtaining legal advice or, should he be involved in litigation, civil or criminal, from properly presenting his case in a court". The Labour Party in saying this was only restating the principles of the Magna Charta.

The Memorandum itself was written for the Committee on Legal Aid set up by the chief law officer, the Lord Chancellor, in May 1944 under Lord Rushcliffe and instigated by a predominantly Conservative Government. It took over from a similar Committee (set up in June 1939 under a Conservative Government, whose work was swallowed up by the war.

It reported on May 31, 1945, to a National Government just before the General Election and its recommendations are now embodied, with a few variations, in the Labour Government's new Bill.

### IMPORTANT PROPOSALS

What then does the Bill propose? First, it would prove assistance to any with an income not greater than £420 (Rs. 5,589-13-0) per annum (after deducting allowances for dependents,

(Continued on Page 7)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

### Stressing The Obvious

It did not require much foresight to see that the Communist overrunning of China would render America's position in Japan insecure. But the fact that Gen. MacArthur should refer to it indicates that the end is not very far in China or, at any rate, that Americans feel the Chiang Kai-Shek regime is drawing to a close. Gen. MacArthur is concerned about preserving his Japanese administration and a strengthening of the armed forces is expected in the immediate future. It would be interesting to know what effect the success of Chinese Communists has on the Communists in Japan and to what extent they will be able to assert themselves in the American-dominated island. Obviously news will not be allowed to leak out for some time to come but even the severest censorship cannot hide political developments of such far-reaching importance as a Communist revival. It is a significant fact that both America and China seem to agree that Nationalist China had not prosecuted the war against Communists in the best military way. Dr. Sun Fo, on his election to the Premiership, observed that the military leadership of some one like General MacArthur was needed, whilst Senator Connolly had more offensively criticised the Generalissimo for not "generalising", to quote his own quaint phrase. This is about the only point of agreement.

### Short-Lived Experiment

Only a fortnight back, Provisional President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica disbanded the national army with whose aid he had come to power after a five-week civil war. In an impressive ceremony, he delivered over Bellevista Fortress to be constituted into a museum. He declared that Costa Rica would henceforth rely on her 1,000 police and 700 coastal guards. The move was a sensation because Costa Rica and Nicaragua, her neighbour, have been at odds for some months and this disarmament in the midst of trouble seemed too much tempting providence. The expected has happened, and Costa Rica has presented the dispersing U. N. delegates with its complaint against the invading Nicaraguan State. Nor is the U.N. alone involved; the U.S.A and 14 other American States, which had contracted for mutual defence, are being moved by Costa Rica. No nation can be condemned for ceasing to have an army or for not depending on it for its defence. But can it ask other countries to use their forces in its defence? It in unfortunate that Figueres' experiment should have been cut short at so early a stage when the ideal is less clearly outlined and when it is possible to discredit it by all sorts of imputations.

### Ridiculous Exaggeration

Fervid exaggeration can be an effective instrument of satirical ridicule. Mr. John Foster Dulles, the acting leader of the United States delegation to the U.N. Session, unconsciously used it, which merely added to the effect. His valedictory speech at the close of the Paris Session was nearly a masterpiece. The Paris Session, he exclaimed, had "performed prodigies" and would "go down in history as a remarkable achievement"! The audience did not laugh because, we hope, they realised that the position was tragic. The only historic achievement of the Paris Session is that it has "performed prodigies" of futility. And, indeed, worse than that. It may very well go down in history as the session which failed the ideals and obligations of the United Nations towards world peace and democracy more than the preceding annual sessions.

### Bare Beginning, But....

M. Trygve Lie was more modest. "When", he said "we compare the importance and scope of recommendations already adopted in Paris with those adopted by the first and second General Assemblies in 1946 and 1947, we find our work is better than we thought". As Secretary-General he had to defend the Session. But he was historically wrong. And he knew it. We are glad, however, that he was realistic enough to add that "when, on the other hand, we compare our work with the unsolved conflicts of the great Powers that continue to curse the world and the United Nations, we see we have made only a bare beginning". Even this "bare beginning" was denied when M. Vishinsky declared that the session would go down in history as having destroyed the work for peace and weakened international co-operation. This is also an exaggeration, but it does contain the core of the truth. And, of course, M. Vishinsky did not mention the further truth that neither of the two Big Power parties could plead innocence. They have both contributed to the present critical situation. And the United Nations has failed to check them.

### Lesson Of Paris

When one looks at the original agenda, which includes other subjects, too, than those of direct Big Power conflicts, one cannot help saying that the Paris Session has solved no problem, improved nothing and failed to advance the cause of world peace and human freedom. No wonder, the delegates, as the report says, took farewell of one another "quietly and without any of the enthusiasm which has been present at former assemblies." The Paris session has only one message. But it is extremely important and vital. That message is that the United Nations should learn the lesson of failure, namely, that, unless it displays the courage of its *raison d'etre*, it will die the same death which overtook the League of Nations.

### The States And The Centre

The convention of States representatives has demanded that the States be represented in the Central Cabinet. There will be a great deal of sympathy with the demand, although it can easily be carried to absurd lengths. If the Indian States have a special point of view which distinguishes them from the rest of India, they have so far not thrown up many leaders of front rank. In fact, the lag in political awakening between India and the States, evident in so many matters, is nowhere so obstrusive as in the leadership. It would be no service to the States' peoples if their representative or representatives at Delhi were below the standard of their colleagues. When the Constitution functions and there is a political administration, the States will no doubt have their men in it, not because the States must be represented but because of ability. It is not desirable that groups and sections should stake claims in the highest Executive body where more than anything else the guiding rule should be efficiency.

### An Example To Follow

Bombay city and province have welcomed refugees from Sind and have done as much as possible to make them feel at home. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, himself a Sindhi, referred to this gratifying fact in his address to the refugee students from Sind on Sunday morning at the Elphinstone College of which he is an ex-student. He noted the spirit of cordiality and national unity that prevailed between the people who had migrated from Pakistan and those who were already in the country. To those of the refugees, who were still oppressed by a mood of depression, he gave a message of cheer by citing the example of Parsis, who, though a small community, had contributed much to the progress, political and economic, of the country and specially of Bombay. As he said, 'by dint of hard work and perseverance the Parsis had completely identified themselves with other Indians and had not only reached the peak of prosperity but also felt quite at home". The refugees from Sind could not have a better example to follow.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## City Engineering Firm Workers' Demonstration

Sir,—With reference to the news-report entitled "City Engineering Firm Workers' Peaceful Demonstration" and published in your paper this morning, will you permit me to point out that it contains misstatements and misrepresents the actual situation?

It is not a fact that Mr. Dravid, Secretary of the Labour Department of the Government of Bombay, advised the deputation of the workers of Messrs Alcock Ashdown and Co. to meet the Minister for Labour as you have reported. As a matter of fact, Mr Dravid drew the attention of the deputation to the fact that there was no justification for staging either a demonstration or a strike over the workers' grievance arising out of the laying-off until the management was first approached and its decision on the dispute were given. The workers had addressed the management on December 7 and no decision had been taken by the management when the deputation saw Mr. Dravid.

Later, when the deputation, despite Mr. Dravid's clarification of the position and the assurance that the workers could approach Government for conciliation or even adjudication proceedings after the management gave a decision that the workers found unacceptable, insisted on seeing Mr. Nanda, Minister for Labour, the Minister told it that no deputation would be entertained until the workers resumed work.

I shall feel grateful if you kindly publish this clarification and remove the misleading impression created by your news-report referred to above Yours etc.

Director of Publicity.

Bombay Dec. 13.

## Recent Municipal Bye-Election

Sir,—The scant voting at the Municipal bye-election in the Walkeshwar Ward raises two questions: (1) Why did the voters not flock to the polls in larger number? (2) Why did the Socialists fare better than the Congress? The two questions are interlocked. May I suggest an answer? The election was a barometer of popular feeling. It shows that the voter regards neither party as qualified to point with pride to itself or to hold up to scorn, the other. The voter thinks that on an appraisal of strength and weaknesses, both sides score equally, but that he would rather give his support to that vehicle of the two which offers a better hope for the solution of current problems. He has had, for the time being, enough of one and would give a chance to make good, to the other, so as to enable it to convert "capitalist gluttony" into "capitalist service". The average voter is less interested in fault-finding and blame-fixing than in knowing where to go from here. Not unnaturally, the voter preferred the Socialist side. Secondly, the voter is unwilling at this juncture, to see the people divided into hostile camps.

The disagreements over method and purpose which divide Congress and Socialists are really important. The elector is not averse to the two-party system, but would welcome both parties finding room within their ranks for both progressives and conservatives and working towards unifying rather than dividing our people. He is sick and weary of tension and strife and desires that the leaders if each party should put unity first, and then proceed to a reasoned choice, without an appeal to fear or prejudice. Unless and until the electoral campaign is conducted on this co-operative pattern, he would rather stay away from elections. The recent election, I submit shows that due to several obivious reasons, the local Congress party is ceasing to be the virtually unopposed dominant political party in the City.—Yours etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA

## Re-Control Of Cloth: How To Make It Successful

Sir,—It is obvious that the Government of India have been painfully obliged to re-impose control on cloth, that was de-controlled mainly in obedience to the wishes of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, inspite of protests from many quarters. It was also an experimental move on the part of the Government, with faith in the people, particularly the trading class, who control the business. But the greed for money on behalf of those who handled the particular type of business was too great to persuade them to rise to the needs of the occasion and honour faithfully the call of the mother voiced through her ablest sons now responsible for removing from this sacred land all the unhealthy legacies of the predecessor alien Government, and to remodel the social structure of the people, befitting the glorious past in all the spheres of life and enabling them to take the rightful place in the comety of Nations, as leaders of human civilization, culture and all that makes one great. Is it not an ugly picture of the situation? As soon as the control on cloth was removed, corruption and demoralisation ran high and black-marketing and profiteering became rampant, so much so that poor consumers began to find it more and more difficult for their purse to buy cloth at reasonable prices, the hopes of our leaders and beloved personages at the helm of the administration were belied and worst of all, we created a situation that could only make uneasy the soul of the departed Great, who, apart from his life-long selfless services to India also sacrificed his life in fulfilment of his lofty mission. Truly speaking, the mercantile community may only thank its stars that the Liberal National Government did not take any drastic steps against some of its members at least, who could be proved guilty of the heinous offences against the Nation without much difficulty.

Now, the question arises whether simply re-imposition of control on cloth can effectively solve the main problem and achieve the objective. A little thinking over the matter in all its aspects will reveal it will not. All controls by the Governments in all countries are only interim measures as steps to check the undesired effects of abnormal state of affairs with the clear aim to bring forth normalcy within the shortest possible time. Hence, sincere co-operation of those for whose benefit the controls are meant and more than that of the medium applied for the task is indispensable for success in this direction, specially under circumstances like the present when no outside factors are involved in the matter. Then the question of questions before our Government is to have just the right sort of medium in whose hands the distribution of cloth may be safely entrusted, while also trying to enlist the fullest co-operation of tried patriotic persons and the general masses. On the other hand, it is the duty of the highest and the humblest in the rank and file of the general public, who have suffered and worked to throw out the foreign yoke and establish a National Government and are outside the administrative machinery, not to remain a silent spectator to the scene but to come forward and extend their helping hand to the Government in the herculian task of purifying "Trade" and building India of "Gandhiji's" vision in the nearest future. How all this may be brought about? I venture to make here a few concrete humble suggestions. On one hand, the Government, while retaining its old channels of distribution against which there is nothing to complain, should create new channels composed of such persons who have been instrumental in the establishment of the National Government and are now willing and capable to shoulder the responsibility of such channels. Further, steps should be taken that these channels do not remain within the reach of men with big capital only and necessary facilities should be afforded to enable these channels to function properly on wide scales. On the other hand, patriotic people with record of services to the country should set themselves to approach the Government with suitable proposals, arrange for necessary funds by means at their disposal and to leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a complete success by mutual confidence and co-operation and thus help the Government in the fulfilment of the lofty ideals it has set before it.—Yours, etc.

MADAN LAL MISRA

Calcutta, Dec. 4.

## *INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE*

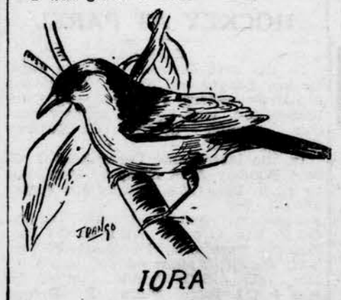
NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

The Steering Committee met in the morning to consider outstanding matters arising from the various reports submitted by the committees appointed by the main conference. In the afternoon the main conference held its second plenary session and considered the reports of four committees and will meet again to consider the reports of the remaining committees tomorrow afternoon.

A special sub-committee of the conference will meet tomorrow morning to discuss matters arising from the report submitted by the Boundary Disputes Committee and certain outstanding financial issues.

# OPEN AIR

Talegaon.—A cheery little bird song drew my eyes again to the mulberry tree, which seems so popular with bird visitors. This time I was given a close view of the Iora, one of the many tiny birds which we see flitting about among the leaves and which are so very difficult to identify at any distance. At this time of year, male and female Iora are much alike in colour, with green head, back and wings and yellow underparts. In the breeding season, however, the male changes his plumage, and the green is replaced with shining black. Then, indeed, he is an elegant little bird, and he shows off his fine plumage to his chosen mate in all sorts of antics. The Ioras make very dainty little cup-shaped nests of fine grasses and fibres, and generally make use of a lot of cobwebs, either in the construction of the nest itself, or to draw round it the surrounding twigs and leaves, thus helping to camouflage it from the eager eyes of their many enemies.



IORA

D. R.

# INDIA FORCE A DRAW IN SECOND TEST

## Hazare's Magnificient Unbeaten Century

### ONLY ONE WICKET FALLS ON LAST DAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

**A magnificent Hazare, batting for more than six hours on a turning but not an uncertain wicket stayed at the crease til' the end of the match to assure India of a draw, which though not quite as pleasant as the Delhi result, was, in any event, which better than a tame defeat.**

Sharing in two consecutive partnership of more than a hundred runs, Hazare was the key-stone of a robust archtitecture, which after the flaws found in it during the first innings found completion in an unhitched and satisfactory draw. Coming in to bat at the fall of the second wicket with the score at 33, he saw 300 run added to his side's total during which only one more wicket fell. First Modi and later Amarnath gave him the valuable support he needed to face the wiles of Ferguson ably supported as he was in the field. A painful, though never uncomfortable start, necessitated by the circumstances in which he went in to bat gradually gave way to a more confident and a freer Hazare who brought shadows of the past to flit on the swards of the Brabourne Stadium when he stepped yards out of his crease to smother Ferguson who was causing some much concern to the Indian batsmen in the first innings and to Amranath at the commencement of his second innings His driving, as well as his stroke play all round the wicket put Ferguson in his proper place and took much of the fear and uncertainty out of the Indian batsmen's minds. India, therefore, will embark on the remaining Tests without the phantom of this wily and great bowler dominating their nightmares.

For a very long time it appeared as though Modi had become a far wiser man as the result of his first innings' misadventure. Shortly after lunch, however, as on the two preceding days when India was batting a wicket fell and this time it was the wicket of Modi batting extremely well very nearly mastering Ferguson, who was not merely the spearhead of the West Indies attack but their main wicket-taker. Playing against the break, Modi once again offered Ferguson his wicket. But in this instance Ferguson had worked hard and untiringly for this reward which was his by the dint of exertions which he put into his bowling. Repeatedly he bowled a ball short of length turing into the batsman from outside the leg stump. For a very long time Modi resisted his natural inclination to hit across the break, but after his hundred made a few swipes at such balls before ultimately mistiming one towards backwards short leg fielding some 25 yards from the bat. Modi's contribution to the Indian total must be judged not merely by the runs he scored but by the manner in which he scored them. Even though India had lost two early wickets, Modi refused to be subdued by weak and punishable balls and dealt severely with such deliveries. Ferguson, in particular was treated with confidence and assertion and although in the fascinating duel Ferguson finally emerged victorious, Modi had the satisfaction of finding an answer to every move made by Ferguson during his stay of about 225 minutes.

After Modi left at 189 Amarnath, still limping joined the monumental Hazare. His first few overs made the hopes of the West Indies rise considerably. Never comfortable against Ferguson, he had two very narrow escape in one over. Before he had opened his account he edged Ferguson to the right of Cameron fielding at first slip, but the fielder made no attempt to make he catch. In the same over with his score at 6. He hit Ferguson Wide off Stollmeyer's left hand at silly-mid-off. Stollmeyer made a superlative attempt to make a catch and just succeeded in scratching the ball to the ground. It was sometime after this that Amarnath settled down to quiet and respectable cricket. Once his eye was in there was hardly a possibility of dismissing either Amarnath or the equally firmly set Hazare. The unfinished fourth wicket partnership realised 144 runs.

Hazare has thus become the highest scorer of centuries in Test cricket, his total of three being greater than the two of Merchant and Mankad. Modi also obtained his first Test century.

While, as usual, the West Indies ground fielding was neat and always smart, they dropped three chances, which if converted might have still placed them on the road to victory. Apart from the life which Amarnath received before scoring Hazare and Modi received two lives and one life respectively. When 80 in a total of 134 Modi mistimed Stollmeyer towards first slip, but Atkinson failed to attempt what would have been a none too difficult catch. The next catch was dropped by Chistiani at gully of Jones, Hazare who was then 88 being the fortunate batsman. Hazare gave another chance when he was 128, hard and very difficult return catch wide and high to the left of Atkinson, but this would not have influenced the final result of the game. In this catalogue of dropped catches one glorious attempt distinguished itself by its near success. When Amarnath was still nibbling at Ferguson Christiani darted forward from gully and very nearly succeeded in catching Amarnath close to the bat.

The perseverance of their bowlers was always laudable. Ferguson came back over after over to try some device, now old, now new, and varied his flight tantalisingly without for a moment losing his length. He spun viciously. But the pace of the wicket did not make the ball go through quickly enough to get a slight touch on the bat. Some idea of his length can be obtained by his one spell of six overs of which five were maidans. Gomez, bowling round the wicket when not bowling with the new ball had only 37 runs scored off him during the 28 overs he bowled. Ferguson apart, Cameron was the next most dangerous bowler which the home side had to face. After the lunch interval in particular, he turned the ball well enough to cause the batsman some anxiety and bowled better than any other bowler in his side except Ferguson.

### SCORE-BOARD

**WEST INDIES (1st Innings) for 6 wkts. declared ..... 629**
**INDIA (1st Innings) ..... 273**

**INDIA (2nd Innings):**

| | |
|---|---|
| V. Mankad c Ferguson b Gomez .. | 16 |
| K. C. Ibrahim c Goddard b Jones | 0 |
| R. S. Modi c Gomez b Ferguson .. | 112 |
| V. S. Hazare not out .. | 134 |
| L. Amarnath not out ..... | 58 |
| Rest did not bat | |
| Extras (11 byes, 1 leg-byes, 1 no ball) | 13 |
| Total (for 3 wkts.) .... | 333 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/1, 2/33, 3/189.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS:**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jones | 12 | 2 | 52 | 1 |
| Gomez | 28 | 12 | 37 | 1 |
| Atkinson | 13 | 4 | 26 | 0 |
| Goddard | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ferguson | 39 | 14 | 105 | 1 |
| Cameron | 27 | 9 | 52 | 0 |
| Stollmeyer | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Christiani | 6 | 0 | 30 | 0 |

Umpires: Ramchandran and Sinha.

## YOUNG COMRADES BEAT RAILWAYMEN

### B. P. H. A. Hockey League

BOMBAY, Monday.

Young Comrades "A" made capital of the B.B. and C.I. Rly 'B' playing short and won by the odd goal in three. It was a dull game and there was nothing to choose between the two teams. Many chances were wasted by both sides.

B.B. and C.I. Rly. 'B' commenced playing with ten men then during the first half their left half Coutinho left the field owing to some stomach trouble. The first half was a blank one but the second half produced results. Young Comrades scored their first goal through centre forward D'Lina when he dashed a pass from his right inner Albert D'Souza to the boards. Then hardly a few minutes had elapsed when the left inner S D'Souza ran through on his own and with a stinger from the end of the goal area obtained the second goal, a little later the Railwaymen reduced the margin through centre forward Foster who neatly placed a ball in from very close quarters. The Railway have themselves to blame for if they were a complete outfit they would not have given up trying

**WILLINGDON C. G. WIN**

In the earlier game in the Second division. Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana beat Liver Sports Club by one goal to nil scored by Athaide in the very last minute of play, after a very tame encounter.

**BOMBAY GYMKHANA DRAW**

Bombay Gymkhana and Bhimraj Sports Club were concerned in a draw on their home ground both sides sharing six goals.

## HOCKEY AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the first Division of the Parel Hockey League St. Xavier "C" gained a narrow victory over Overseas Communication, won by a solitary goal this evening at the St. Xavier's Ground Parel.

In the later game Dreamland S. C. beat Bombay Area Army by two goals to nil in Div III scored by Joe Viegas and M. Vaz.

The only match played at the G.I.P. Rly. Ground. B B & C I Rly. Police drew with Telephone S.C; as both the teams shared two goals, in Div. III. N.S. Shinde scored for B B & C I Rly. while E. Dreggo scored for Telephone.

## In the Day's Sport

**HOCKEY**
**Association Ground**

3-45 p.m. Telegraph R.C. vs. Mazagaon Docks (Division II).

4-45 p.m. Customs' A.C. vs. G.I.P. Rly. 'B' (Division I).

**St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.**

4 p.m. Times "B" vs. Dockyard "B".

8 p.m. St. Xavier's "B" vs. B.E.S.T.

**G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel.**

4 p.m. Indian Tools vs. B. P.T. 'B'.

# THE TWO TEAMS OF THE DRAWN SECOND TEST

A group of the two teams that took part in the Second Test Match between India and the West Indies, which ended in a draw in Bombay yesterday. Sitting (left to right) are: R. Christiani, R. S. Modi, G. Gome z, V. S. Hazare, J. Goddard (Captain of the West Indies), L. Amarnath (Captain of the Indian Team), J. Stollmeyer, Vinoo Mankad, P. Jones and H. Adhikari. Standing (left to right) are: F. J. Cameron, P. R. Umrigar, K. Rickards, S. G. Shinde, E. Weekes, P. Sen, A. Rae, D. G. Phadkar, D. Atkinson, K. C. Ibrahim, C. Walcott, C. R. Rangachari and W. Ferguson.

# *FACTS AND FIGURES*

## *Last Day's Play In The Test*

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following are the details, facts and figures of the fifth and last day's play in the Second Test between India and West Indies, played at the Brabourne Stadium.

**INDIA'S RATE OF SCORING**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st hour .... | 46 runs |
| 2nd hour ..... | 43 runs |
| 3rd hour .... | 50 runs |
| 4th hour .... | 59 runs |
| 5th hour ..... | 40 runs |

* * *

**TIMINGS PER EACH HUNDRED**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st hundred .... | 115 minutes |
| 2nd hundred .. | 130 minutes |
| 3rd hundred .... | 113 minutes |
| Last 33 runs ..... | 47 minutes |

* * *

RUSSI MODI scored his 112 runs in 264 minutes. His 50 took him 73 minutes, and the 100 in 178 minutes.

His total of 112 consisted of 12 fours, 6 three, 12 twos, and 22 singles.

Out of his 112 runs, MODI scored:

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 | through slips (2 fours, 3 twos, and 4 singles). |
| 7 | throught Point (2 twos, and 3 singles) |
| 33 | through Cover-point (5 fours, 2 threes, 1 two, and 5 singles) |
| 3 | on Mid-off (1 three) |
| 24 | on Mid-on (3 fours, 1 three, 1 two, and 7 singles) |
| 11 | on Square-leg (3 threes and 1 two) |
| 16 | on Leg (2 fours, and 4 twos) |
| 112 | runs |

* * *

HAZARE took 371 minutes to score his 134 (not out). His 50 runs were scored in 171 minutes, and his 100 in 264 minutes.

His total of 134 runs consisted of 18 fours, 5 threes, 10 twos and 27 singles.

Out of his 134 runs, HAZARE scored:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 | through Slip s(3 fours, 1 three, 1 two and 3 singles) |
| 2 | on Point (2 singles) |
| 20 | on Cover-point (4 fours, 1 two and 4 singles) |
| 8 | on Mid-off (2 fours) |
| 54 | on Mid-on (7 fours, 4 three, 2 twos and 10 singles) |
| 14 | on Square-leg (1 four, 2 twos, and 6 singles) |
| 16 | on Leg (1 four, 4 twos and 4 singles) |
| 134 | runs |

* * *

AMARNATH took 174 minutes to score his 58 runs. He was not out His 50 were scored in 141 minutes.

His total of 58 consisted of 7 fours, 4 twos, and 22 singles.

Out of his 58 runs. AMARNATH scored:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 | through Slips (1 two and 4 singles) |
| 1 | on Point |
| 6 | through Cover-point (2 twos and 2 singles) |
| 10 | on Mid-off (2 fours and 2 singles) |
| 14 | on Mid-on (2 fours and 6 singles) |
| 8 | on Square-leg (1 four and 4 singles) |
| 13 | on Leg (2 fours, 1 two and 3 singles) |
| 58 | runs |

* * *

**PARTNERSHIPS**

Modi and Hazare score 156 runs between them for the third wicket, out of which Modi's contribution was 96, Hazare's 58, and 2 Extras.

Hazare added 144 runs for the fourth wicket in partnership with Amarnath. Hazare scored 76 out of them, and Amarnath 58. The remaining 10 runs were extras.

**RUNS SCORED OFF EACH BOWLER**

MODI:—Jones 14, Gomez 12, Atkinson 3, Goddard 6, Ferguson 54, Cameron 10, Stollmeyer 6 and Christiani 7.

* * *

HAZARE:—Jones 29, Gomez 8, Atkinson 14, Ferguson 29, Cameron 30, Stollmeyer 6 and Christiani 18.

* * *

AMARNATH:—Jones 3, Gomez 7, Atkinson 9, Ferguson 22, Cameron 12 and Christiani 5.

* * *

100 OVERS were bowled during the day with 21 changes, 9 from Pavilion end and 12 from Churchgate end.

**LONGEST SPELL OF BOWLING**

FERGUSON: 65 minutes. Analysis for this period being 13 overs, 6 maidens, 23 runs and no wicket.

* * *

New Ball was taken at the total 234 by Jones in his 10th over from Churchgate end after India had batted for 286 minutes.

**COSTLIEST OVER OF THE DAY**

Jones 10th over with the New Ball, when he conceded 11 runs to Hazare and 2 to Amarnath.

* * *

**CATCHES DROPPED**

CHRISTIANI dropped Hazare in gully when 88 off Jone's 10th over (fifth ball) when the total was 239, Amarnath 19 and extras 4.

* * *

CAMERON: Missed Amarnath in first slip, when 0, off Ferguson's 28th over (first ball), when the total was 191, Hazare 59, extras 4.

* * *

INDIAS TOTAL OF 333, consisted of 38 fours, 11 threes, 29 twos, 77 singles. 11 byes, 1 leg-byes and 1 no ball.

# INDIA'S SIDE FOR THIRD TEST AT CALCUTTA SELECTED

## Mushtaq Ali, Ghulam Ahmed And S. Banerjee (Jr.) Included

**BOMBAY, Dec. 13. (A.P.I.): There are three changes in the side that will represent India in the Third Test Match against the West Indies at the Eden Gardens Ground, Calcutta, commencing on December 31, and new players who will play for India are Mushtaqali, from Indore, Ghulam Ahmed from Hyderabad an Sudanshu Banerjee from Calcutta.**

The first two Test Matches resulted in drawn games and the Selection Committee, comprising of Messrs. H. N. Contractor, P. Dutt Roy, P. E. Palia, V. M. Merchant and L. Amarnath, who met this evening, have thought that sweeping changes were necessary if India were to put up a better show with the result that P. R. Umrigar, S. G. Shinde and C. R. Rangachari have been dropped in favour of Mushtaq Ali, Ghulam Ahmed and S. Banerjee.

India's side for the Third Test, there, will be as follows:—

**L. Amarnath (Capt.), V. S. Hazare, Vinoo Mankad, R. S. Modi, H. R. Adhikari, D. G. Phadkar, Mushtaq Ali, P. Sen, K. C. Ibrahim, Ghulam Ahmed and S. Banerjee with C. T. Sarwate Twelfth man. The stand-bys are M. R. Rege of Poona and M. K. Mantri of Bombay.**

Mushtaq Ali's inclusion in the side is not surprising for he has shown good form in the recently-concluded Zonal Tournament and it is hoped that he would make a better opening partner for Ibrahim than Vinoo Mankad.

Shinde who was included on his performance in the Zonal, failed in the Second Test when he did not get a single wicket despite bowling sixteen overs for sixty-three runs. On the other hand, with the Eden Garden wicket not lasting more than three days, the inclusion of Ghulam Ahmed, who can turn to an appreciable degree on any type of wicket, is expected to provide the West Indies batsmen with a rare headache.

Rangachari's omission is rather surprising, it is true that he said not take a single wicket in Bombay on a wicket that is known as the "batsman's paradise", but he did bowl with real fire at Delhi in the First Test when he took five wickets for 107 runs and should have been reserved with as he is also a good field.

Sudanshu Banerjee has only the Zonal performance to his credit and is a medium-slow off-spinner and so the pace attack will consist of Phadkar and Hazare with Amarnath if his foot allows him to assist in the bowling. Banerjee has several good bowling performances in Bengal to his credit and if the wicket gives him any assistance, he along with Ghulam Ahmed may prove a match-winner.

## *CANADA BEATEN 8—1 BY U. S.*

### *Thomas Cup American Zone Final*

PASEDENA, Dec. 13 (Reuter): The United States defeated Canada by eight matches to one in the American Zone Final Thomas Badminton Cup here when they won all but one of yesterday's matches, having already won the four matches played on Saturday.

Yesterday's results (United States players first) were:

SINGLES: D. Freeman beat J. Samis 15-1, 15-5. M. Mendez beat R Birch 17-18, 15-6, 15-4, Loveday beat D. Thompson 15-9, 15-7.

DOUBLES. D Eman and W. Rogers lost to Birch and G. Simpson 9-15, 8-15; C. Stephens and R. Williams beat T. Pullock and R. Smith 15-8. 15-6.

## B.C.A's RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF TOURISTS

### "Professionalism Will Be Introduced,"—Sir Homi Modi

BOMBAY, Monday.

A distinguished gathering, which included many well-known sporting personalities, responded to the invitation of the Bombay Cricket Association, when the latter held a reception in honour of the West Indies Cricket Team, this evening on the spacious lawn of the Cricket Club of India.

His Excellency Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, in his speech congratulated the tourists on their excellent sportsmanship on and off the field, laying particular stress on the brilliant fielding that the visitors have shown us during these five days.

Sir Homi Modi, President of the Bombay Cricket Association, in addition to his appreciation of the tourists' performances, made a welcome announcement that the Cricket Club of India will soon be tackling the proble of improving the standard of Indian cricket and as a first step towards that professional coaches be invited to achieving this goal, he suggested train up youngsters, in addition to help in all forms being given to deserving and promising players.

J. B. Stollmeyer—in the absence of Goddard, who is indisposed, thanked everyone concerned for the pleasant stay of the tourists in the city. Expressing his disappointment at not winning the Second Test, he said his being thwarted in his aim was mainly brought about by the sterling performances of Hazare, Modi and Amarnath.

## BOMBAY'S CHAMPION SWIMMER

**Miss Dolly Nazir, the 14-year old Bombay Swimming Champion, seen with the handsome Championship Trophy that she won at the last year's All-India Women's Swimming competition.**

## Sheffield Shield Cricket In Australia

PERTH, December 13. (Reuter): All out for 241 in their first innings in reply to New South Wales' 507, Western Australia followed on in their Sheffield Shield match here and had lost two second innings wickets for 96 at the close.

Overnight, Western Australia were 84 for two. Today Ray Lindwall, the Test fast bowler, took four wickets for 69 in Western Australia's first innings, A Walker claming two for 42 and F. Johston two for 67.

Keith Coarmody hit 36 not out for Western Australia when thew followed on 266 behind.

## *INDIANS WIN IN CANADA*

KITCHENER (Ontario) Dec. 13 (Reuter): India's Badminton team defeated Western Ontario players in four exhibition matches last night. Davendar Mohan beat Ted Barber 15-9, 15-4 in a singles match.

RESULTS OF DOUBLES MATCHES WERE: V. Madgavkar and George Lewis beat Bob Menzies and Jack Kochler 17-18, 15-10, 18-15. D. G. Mugwe and B. Ulal beat Colin Brester and Bernard Brewster 17-18, 15-2, 15-2 and B. D. Shroff and G. Hemady beat Bill Butler and Jack Pequagant 15-6, 10-15, 15-10.

## *Ezzard Charles; Leading Contender For Louis' Title*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13. (Reuter): Joe Louis, World Heavyweight Champion, said today that Ezzard Charles, who defeated Joe Baksi last Friday, was now the leading contender for his title.

He added that Charles would establish his standing beyond doubt if he could beat Lee Savold and Billy Conn, who are among the leading heavyweights mentioned as possible opponents for a title fight with Louis, said. "I have not seen him fight", Louis said. "I did not think he was a contender until the Baksi fight, but he had proved that he is."

## *WINTER RACES, FIFTH DAY HANDICAPS*

The following are the handicaps for the fifth winter meeting to be held on Wednesday December 15:—

THE BOMBAY PLATE. (Horses, Class II). Distance: 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Ferial 9-4 Jeanne d'Arc 9-0 Kirti 9-0 Maduri 8-12 Star of Mahad 8-12 Royal Crusader 8-12 Gipsy Gem 8-11 Flotilla 8-11 Royal Mantle 8-10 Navvara 8-8 Kunigal Star 8-8 Near Image 8-6 Rao Saheb 8-3 Brave Prince 7-10.

THE GOREGAON PLATE. (Indian Horses Class III). Distance: 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Pay Master 9-2 Bhopal Star 8-13 Fitna 8-12 Chocolate Baby 8-9 Baaz Bahadur 8-3 Shah Jahan 8-1 Here Again 8-0 Pom Pom II 8-0 Once Again 7-13 Happy Go Lucky 7-13 The Judge 7-12 Laila 7-10 Windsor Park 7-9.

THE MADRAS PLATE. Division I (Indian Horses, Class IV). Distance 6 furlongs.

Ghizala 9-0 King Sheridan 8-12 Khundil 8-9 Hikmet 8-8 Rashtrapati 8-5 Blue Mist 8-4 Independence 8-4 My Pet 8-4 Akash Deep 8-4 Gentle Whisper 8-4 Azad Hind 8-3 Lady Wavell 8-1 Lady Cleopatra 8-0 Carnival Queen 8-0 Bavaji 8-0 Hooded Terror 8-0 Fantasy 7-12.

THE MADRAS PLATE. Division II

Wood Nymph 9-4 Mah-I-Nau 9-2 Mandil 8-11 Sweet Maryla 8-7 Mirella 8-5 Bold Bandit 8-4 Happy Returns 8-4 Brave Anna 8-4 Star Saphire 8-3 Clitheroe 8-1 Gori 8-1 Kiran Kumari 8-1 Abbess 7-12 Windsor Knight 7-11 Hercules 7-9 She's Nice 7-9 Pound Note 7-6

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE KALYAN PLATE. Division I. (Indian Horses, Class V, Winners). Distance: 6 furlongs.

Vie On 9-0 Invader 8-12 Jouette 8-12 Crescent 8-11 Ajinkya Tara II 8-11 Yearling 8-10 Trunk Call 8-8 Cocktop 8-8 Blue Arrow 8-5 Celeste 8-3 Aroma 8-3 Aunt Eliza 7-13 Jubilation 7-12 Peppermint 7-11.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE KALYAN PLATE. Division II. Just Wait 9-2 Glitter 8-12 Shirazi 8-10 On Trust 8-8 Princess Victory 8-8 Jehangir 8-8 Firefly 8-5 Indiana 8-4 Pegotty 8-4 Khushroo 8-3 Amelia 8-1 Progress 8-1 Luminary 7-13 Missing Link 7-12 Zanzavat 7-7.

To be ridden on even terms by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 10 or more winners.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. (Terms: Indian Fillies, 3 years old only, Class V, Maidens). Distance: 7 furlongs.

Fair Rose 8-12 Yes 8-12 Rubayat 8-12 Kaumari 8-12 Supriya 8-12 Big Hearted 8-12 Duchess of Ramgarh 8-12 Miss Primrose 8-12 Indus 8-12 Shahistah 8-12 Flash Ena 8-12 Sarojini 8-12 For Ever Amber (late Katie Aam) 8-12 Lady in Waiting 8-12 Primrose Bridge 8-12 Indian Heiress 8-12 Bella 8-12 On and On 8-12 Sweetie Shah 8-12 Kalpna 8-12 Gurjari 8-12 Pink Cheek 8-12 Parastan 8-12 Ma Cherie 8-12.

THE JUVENILE PLATE. Division I. (Terms: Indian Colts and Geldings, 2 years old only, Class V, Maidens). Distance: 5 furlongs.

Royal Poet 8-7 Royal Guard 8-7 Lochinvar 8-7 Monsieur Reynard 8-7 Play On 8-7 Tisco 8-7 Gang Bhup 8-7 Taray 8-7 Prince of Mahad 8-7 Trumpeldor 8 -7 King of Diamonds 8-7 Deuce of Clubs 8-7 Makurpura 8-7 Pavan 8-7 Shah Fredoon 8-7 Macdonald 8-7 Onslaught 8-7.

THE JUVENILE PLATE. Division II

Desert Knight 8-7 The Conqueror 8-7 Joe Louis 8-7 Nature Boy 8-7 Won Thousand 8-7 Pendragon 8-7 Trywin 8-7 Bara Mulla 8-7 Lake Success 8-7 Dry Day 8-7 Summer Lightning 8-7 Leader 8-7 Manisha (late Whoopee) 8-7 Musafir 8-7 Kennereth 8-7 Bihar 8-7 Reshone 8-7.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

## *Entries For Sixth Day's Races*

The following are the entries for Bombay races winter meeting sixth day to be held on Saturday December 18:—

THE TURF CLUB CUP. (Terms: Imported Horses, Classes I and II, and Indian Horses, 4, 5 and 6 years old.) Distance: 1 mile.

Push On, Taiwan, Jeanne d'Arc, Royal Crusader, Jesting Pilate, Pravina, Deepak Mahal, Doorani, Stylish Lady, Gipsy Gem, Laxmi Vilas, High Spirits, Kirti, Kunigal Star, Maduri, Star of Mahad.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP. (Terms: Indian Horses, 3 years old). Distance: 7 furlongs.

Take On, Balam, Liberty Belle, Shivneri, Sunlight, Rashtrapati, Prince of Ramgarh, Money Spinner, Spring Chicken, Brave Anna, Aman.

THE PALGHAR PLATE. (Handicap, Horses, Class II). Distance: 6 furlongs.

Jesting Pilate, Fie, Boop's Fancy, Gipsy Gem, Simon's Sister, Je Reviens, Ma'masselle, Grateful, Red Bird, Foxbrisse, Illicit, Raj Doot, Crystal, Oriental Spotlight, Panna, Pankaj, Rim Jhim, Zam Zam, Sunbathing, Fair Haven, Jawahir, Royal Flower, Post Master.

THE DAHISAR PLATE. (Handicap, Indian Horses, Class III). Distance 6 furlongs..

Georgie, Morton Daisy, Futurity, Flying Arrow, New Moon, Dev Doot, Maratha Mandir, Find Out, Same Again, Liberty Belle, Mauretania, M&B, Tomcat, Himalaya, Pom Pom II, Paramount Power, Churchill, Laila.

This race is to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE MAHIM PLATE. (Handicap, Indian Horses, Class IV). Distance: 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Filmindia, Ayaaz, Fashion Parade, Rashtrapati, Prospero, Super Charge, Embarkation, Shah Nawaz, Magnolia, Aman, Gay Pilot, Moulin Rouge, Rolls Royce, Freewill, D. Day, Merry Windsor, Hurry On, Hooded Terror, Aan Baan, Nirvana, Show On, Palmy Days Put All, Pan Supari, Patakha, Ariel Mail, Taslaroon, Courage, Hercules, Mardan, Bavaji.

This race will be divided into two divisions. One division to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances. One division to be ridden on even terms by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 10 or more winners.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE. (Handicap, Indian Horses, 4 years old and over, Class V, Maidens). Distance: 7 furlongs.

A. C. C., Desert Hawk, Man Mandir, Chandra Kumar Post To Post, Puri Pakodi, Rose of India, My Chance, Mon Ami, Amar Hind, Maha Nanda, Chetna.

This race will be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE CHOWPATTY PLATE. (Terms: Indian Fillies, 2 years old only, Class V, Maidens). Distance: 5 furlongs.

Golden Hope, New Look, Ati's Pride, Rukhsana, Corn Flower, Oui Oui Madame, Lily, Viveca, Kammu, Chiffon, Nynon, Georgette, Rita Malka, Striding Edge, Princessa, Flying Princess, Miss Pierrot, Chancha, Miss Shaheen, Whirlpool, True Love, Topflight, Lizalee, Gamble meed, Tamasha, Neola, Aafrin Janeman, Laj Luxmi, Kantaka Andromeda, Honey Bunch, Sweet Love Great Lady, Night Queen.

This race will be divided into two divisions. One division to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

# LINGUA FRANCA OF INDIA

## Seth Govinddas Pleads For Hindi In Nagri Script

"Till the achievement of our freedom it was our foremost duty to strive for the independence of India. All other work was secondary to it As soon as the country became independent we were faced with the problem of framing a constitution for the free India. After the election to the Constituent Assembly, such questions as which should be the national language and national script of the country and in which language should the constitution be adopted, have come up before the Assembly in one form or the other.

**Though the final decision has not yet been taken, I am sure that despite all the obstacles, Hindi would be declared the national language and Nagri the national script of our country.**

"It is also just possible that BHARATI written in Nagri script may be chosen our national language In that case I shall welcome it also because 'Bharati' is the ancient name of our country

"It is natural that Hindi should be our national language for it is the language of the people from Kumaun to Bastar and from Jasalmere to the last village of the easternmost fringe of Bihar. Out of three hundred million inhabitants of this land one hundred and eighty millions speak this language and two hundred and twenty millions can understand it."

**MAHATMA GANDHI ON HINDI**

Thus observed Shri Seth Govind Das in his presidential address delivered in the Meerut session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Expressing his grateful thanks to the Chairman of the Reception Committee Office-bearers of the Committee, delegates and others Shri Seth Govinddas paid his tribute to Mahatma Gandhi in these words This is the first session of the Sammelan after the demise of Mahatma Gandhi Such greater born in the world after centuries. After Gautam Budha in this land and Jesus in the world no such great soul was born. There is no aspect of national life which was not influenced by the personality and work of Gandhiji. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan too had close contact with him There is no doubt that lately he had severed his connection with the Sammelan but no lover of the Sammelan is ignorant of Gandhiji's contribution in raising the Sammelan to the eminent position which it has attained now Let us pay our humble tribute to him and remember his saying 'Brothers, for me the problem of Hindi is the problem of Swaraj We shall achieve full freedom only after getting rid of the slavish dependence on English language."

**HINDUSTANI NO LANGUAGE**

"English cannot be the national language of this country After about two hundred years of British rule, how many people know English? Hindustani is no language. It has no grammar. How can that language be the national language which does not exist? Concise Oxford Dictionary defines Hindustani as the language of the Moghul conquerors. The so called Hindustani language possesses only those words which are used in the Bazar. Neither there are scientific and classical terms in the so called Hindustani nor can they be coined. Even ordinary education can only be imparted in English or Hindi or Urdu. If we take a few words of Arithmetic, Georgraphy and Geometry this fact would be self-evident.

There is no quarrel about the name of Hindustani. The dispute lies in the meaning acquire by the Hindustani. The meaning of Hindustani is a language that contains certain percentage of Sanskrit, certain percentage of Persian and certain percentage of Arabic words and this is written in Nagri and Arabic scripts. Some people favour the name of Hindustani but with Nagri Script. We have to bear in mind that the language is not only a thing of writing but speaking too If Hindustani written in Nagri Script is declared the national language, the question would arise what percentage of certain language should be included. And in the institutions like radio where the language is not written but spoken there would always remain a source of dispute, just as we have today.

"I do not agree with the view that the opponents of Hindustani oppose it on account of their Communal feelings; on the other hand I would say that the supporters of Hindustani support it on account of their communal mindness. Those who desire unuform culture in the country, cannot support a language written in two scripts.

**HINDI AS THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE**

It is natural that Hindi should be our national language, not on account of its superiority over other provincial languages We do not give a higher status to Hindi and lower to other provincial languages But it is natural for Hindi to be the national language of India for it is the languages of the people from Kumaun to Bustar and from Jaisalmer to the last village of the Easternmost script of Bihar Out of 300 millions inhabitants of this land 100 millions speak this language and 220 millions can understand it The language of the United Provinces, Bihar, Maha-Koshal Rajasthan, Central India Vindtya Pradesh Union, Matsya Union, Himachal Pradesh, Eastern Punjab is Hindi. It is also spreading rapidly in South India."

To make Hindi the national language and Devnagri the national script, does not mean the strangling of the provincial languages. We do not want Hindi to be made the medium of instructions in the provinces where it is not the mother-tongue Nor do we contemplate to introduce Hindi in the Legislatures and the Courts of those Provinces But Hindi would be the vehicle of the transaction of all the Central and inter-provincial works.

We have no enmity with the English language. For International work we shall have to take the help of English. "Urdu too is not our enemy. We respect it and its literature. We consider it only a style of Hindi

There is also the question of the form of our national language It should be simplest, but at the same time there should be words conveying appropriate meaning. The language of the scientific and technical books and articles cannot very simple. It is also true of poetry. We have not to boycott those words of other languages which we have assimilated The richness of the English language is also due to the fact that it has added words of other languages to its vocabulary But keeping in view the source and construction of Hindi we have also to accept that in the coining of new words we should seek the help of sanskrit Leaving one or two provincial languages like Tamil all other provincial languages owe their birth to Sanskrit

Regarding the problem of the script Shri Seth Govinddas said "Our Devnagri script is the most scientific script not only in India but in the world. The distinct classification of Vowels and consonants in the Devanagri script are without a parallel."

I wish to make a suggestion. Sammelan should organize exhibitions in Delhi, provincial capitals and in other big towns. Original and translated books in Hindi, journals and periodicals and the statistics of publishers and subscribers should be exhibited therein Lectures on important subjects and other suitable activities can also be included in the programme chalked out for these exhibitions.

COINING OF NEW WORDS

The work of coining new words is being carried out in many places. As far as I know Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, The Universities of Calcutta and Madras, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Marathi Sahitya Parishad and the Government of Central Provinces are making special efforts, but if a list of the scholars and institutions working in this side is prepared, the number would exceed a hundred. It is a matter of great considerations whether we should centralize all these efforts to check repetitions or should let the separate efforts continue to a sufficient extent and in the end co-ordinate them all and take the substance of their findings." When the scholars put forth various forms before us we can chisel out a beautiful and standard terminology for our use. Of course, to decide the final form we shall have to take the help of Central Government and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan With the co-operation of the provincial scholars these technical terms can be adopted in all the provincial languages of the country. It is also time that to make it suitable we shall have to adopt most of the words from Sanskrit. In that case they will also be used in Burma, Ceylon, Siam and other countries and will be valuable in linking the different countries of Asia.

Scholars of English education express the opinion that we should adopt the scientific terminology from the English language. Had there been a problem of only 200 or 400 words we would have no objection but the number of scientific words reaches in lacs and they are so interrelated that in taking a word of English language we have to adopt scores of others linked with that word. For instance we can take phosporus and its derivatives.

The Sammelan has recently published a dictionary of 16,000 administrative terms compiled by the Mahapandit Rahul Sankritayan. He has made up his mid to coin one las words covering all subjects, till 1949.

We hope all the text books necessary for the University students will be ready in the next six months. About 30 works on chemistry, physic botany, zoology and mathematics have so far been prepared. About one hundred and fifty thousand words regarding railway, motor telegraph, administration and western science of medicine have so far been coined."

NEGLECTED SIDE OF LITERATURE

Shri Seth Govind Das drew the attention of the Hindi lovers to the neglected side of the literature i.e. science, philosophy, astronomy, etc., He exhorted them to make special efforts in this direction and enrich Hindi literature. He said that there is not even a standard history of India Pointing out that drama is the noblest part of the literature, he laid great stress on the need of having good dramas in Hindi and said 'After Bhartundu there was a great lack of dramas in Hindi for a considerable period, but recently some authors have produced dramas. We have also to bear in mind that good arrangement of the stage is essential for the success of the dramas. Good stage can render a great help in this matter. The example of Russia is before us.

As regards cinema he was paived to see that the standard instead of going up was going down. Vulgarity is growing therein. He said "like theatre cinema can also play a great part in the national progress. The censor must be vigilant in this matter".

Besides getting Hindi and Nagri script as the National Language and the national script of India respectively, the Government should do the following:—

(1) The Government should form a committee of the scholars of all Hindi, and non Hindu provinces and finally decide a terminology that can be acopted thoughou India.

(2) The medium of instruction of the Hindi-speaking provinces should be Hindi. Hindi must be compulsory as a second language in all non Hindi speaking provinces. The Government should issued clear intructions to all Universities and education boards in this matter.

(3) The Government should start a central training college for teaching Hindi to those persons who are selected for Government services but do not know Hindi. It must be compulsory for them to pass the examination in Hindi.

(4) In the Universities of Hindi speaking provinces all the theses for the degree of doctorate, excluding theses on English literature should also be accepted in Hindi, only.

(5) Just as all the business of the legislative assembly of U.P. is conducted in Hindi, all the bills, resolutions and questions should be put up in Hindi in the Central Legislature and the Assemblies of all Hindi speaking provinces. In the Central Legislature, however, English may be retained side by side with Hindi for some years.

(6) The Government should give substancial help to the Sammelan for research in ancient literature, creation of scientific and technical literature and writing suitable text books on all subjects

(7) Proper arrangements should also be made for sending messages in Hindi and Hindi teleprinter lines.

(8) Just as Lord Curzon had made an Act for the preservation of ancient historical monuments a new law should be made for the preservation of the birth places of ancient authors. If nothing is done to save the birth place of Goswami Tulsidas, it would exist no more. Government should render immediate help in the matter.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## MORARJI'S ADVICE TO WORKERS

### "Concentrate On Increasing Production"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It was the earnest desire of Government to provide food, shelter and other amenities of life of the workers of the country, said Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, presiding over the first Labour Welfare Day this evening at Naigaum, Bombay.

Mr. Desai said that India was a land of peasants, farmers and workers and the country's prosperity, therefore, depended on their welfare. The object of such centres he said, were to provide facilities for recreation and other amenities to workers during non-working hours.

He appealed to workers to cooperate with Government and concentrate their efforts on increasing production in the country

The Minister was of opinion that more of such centres were required in the Province and public spirited citizens should also come to the aid of workers by opening these useful institutions.

Mr. Desai distributed prizes to the winners in the annual inter-centre sports competition conducted earlier.

Mr. B. G. Mhatre, Labour Welfare Officer, welcomed the Minister.

### *Petrol Rationing Cuts Restored*

In view of an additional quota of 12,32,000 gallons of petrol allotted to the province of Bombay including merged states by the Government of India, all cuts in the petrol rationing to the private cars, motor cycles and other vehicles are restored to normal and in addition to this each private car in the greater Bombay will get a relief of 6 gallons of petrol and a motor cycle 4 gallons of petrol from to-day.

Mr. D. D. Sathe, Provincial Motor Transport Controller addressing a press conference this morning said:-

PRIVATE CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES

"Basic ration has been restored to normal i.e. full for November and December 1948, and the difference due for these two months has been allowed after deducting the general supplementary in the case of vehicles which had already received it."

"In addition an ad-hoc relief of 4 gallons per car has been granted for this month in the Mofussil irrespective of the H.P. and ration of the vehicle. In case of the area of Greater Bombay, this relief is granted at 8 gallons per car and at 4 gallons per motor cycle.

TAXIS

"Mofussil "TAXIS ration has been raised from 50 to 70 gallons for this quarter."

Greater Bombay:- "The increase granted is from 80 to 90 gallons i.e. by 10 gallons for the quarter In addition, an ad-hoc relief of 20 gallons per taxi has been allowed upto 20th December 1948 after which date further instructions to grant a further relief may be issued, if required."

GOODS VEHICLES

Removal of restrictions:- "Gas plant restrictions imposed on the grant of permits have been removed temporarily on condition that if and when the petrol situation deteriorates or when it is felt necessary to convert the vehicles again as P.G.Ps. vehicles, the owners of the present P.G.P. vehicles will have to fit the P.G.Ps. It has been made clear to the owners that they should remove P.G.Ps, but should not sell or dismantle them or dispose them of in any other manner.

### Facilities To Students

The Hon'ble Education Minister, Shri Kashinath Trivedi, has ordered that College and High School students, who attend Congress Session at Jaipur be exempted from appearing in local examinations. A supplementary examination might be held for such students later on. Such students would have, however, to produce a guardian's certificate and a certificate of a responsible official of the Reception Comimttee at Jaipur.

## R. S. S. WORKERS CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

You have broken the law and you plead guilty. Ten have taken your punishment like men. Now when you are getting out of the court, don't shout slogans or make any disturbance, said Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, immediately after he passed a sentence of four months R.I on each of 62 RSS boys whom the Police produced before him, this morning, on a charge of taking part in illegal activities with a view to assisting the operations of the RSS, which Government have declared unlawful.

When one of the convicted boys said "Bharat Mata Ki Jai," Mr Brown said, "not in the court premises, and the men filed out of the court peacefully and quietly under police escort.

Another batch of 154 persons convicted to four months' R.I. today, consisted of, Esplanade—25 persons, D Lle—one, Dadar—23, Ghatkopar—37, Gamdevi 32, Kalachoukie—27, Phalton Road—one, and Nagpada—four. All the accused pleaded guilty.

On the ground that they were very young, the Magistrate sentenced four accused to three months jail, and boundover 3 persons, who promised to be of good behaviour in the future. The case of one accused who was a juvenile was transferred to the juvenile court.

A middle-aged mother came to the court and pleaded before Mr. Brown with tears streaming down her face that her boy who was arrested was due to sit for his matriculation examination, and it would mar his prospects if he were sent to jail.

Mr. Brown called for the boy who expressed his regret and promised to behave himself in the future.

He was boundover.

Throughout the day the compound of the Esplanade Court was echoing and re-echoing to the sound of the RSS boys, shouting slogans as they were taken away in lorries after being sentenced.

### Opportunities For Lady Medical Gradutes And Qualified Nurses

While on his way to Delhi Major-General D. R. Thapar, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Southern Command told us that, since the beginning of this year the families of the Indian sailors, soldiers and airmen are being given free indoor treatment in the military hospitals. This is a very welcome concession and has been appreciated by all, but it has created a deficiency in the staff required for such treatment. A large majority of the families prefer to be treated by lady doctors and many object to male doctors. The authorities, therefore, are now anxious to recruit fully qualified lady medical graduates, preferably with experience in gynaecology, into the Indian Army Medical Corps. They will be commissioned as Short Service Commissioned officers for 3-5 years under the same terms and conditions as for male officers. They would receive a starting salary of Rs. 400 p.m. plus dearness allowance of Rs. 70 p.m. This is an unique opportunity for lady doctors to serve the country and earn the gratitude of its gallant soldiers and at the same time acquire useful experience which will help them in later life.

The Army also needs many fully trained nurses to fill vacancies as Nursing Officers in the Indian Military Nursing Service. The starting salary for fully qualified nurses with midwifery qualifications is Rs. 215 p.m., in addition other amenities such as Uniform allowance, free furnished quarters, light and water are added attractions.

Those desirous of helping the Armed Forces may obtain full information and necessary application forms from Headquarters Southern Command Medical Branch, Poona or from The Assistant Director of Medical Services, Headquarters Bombay or Madras Areas.

### Nehru To Visit Hyderabad

**HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Dec. 12. (API): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will arrive here on a three-day informal visit on December 24.**

**During his stay in Hyderabad, Pandit Nehru is expected to address a public gathering, and also speak over the Deccan Radio. He will see the Nizam, and will probably meet some political leaders. He may also address the students of the Osmania University.**

**While in Hyderabad the Prime Minister will be the guest of the Military Governor, Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri.**

The Adviser to the States Ministry, Mr. V. P. Menon is likely to accompany the Prime Minister. On the afternoon of December 26, the Prime Minister and party will leave for Mysore by air.

**CHAUDHURY TO INAUGURATE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE**

The thirty-first All-India Economic Conference will be inaugurated on Sunday, December 26, 1948, by Major-General Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, in the Address Hall of the Osmania University.

On Wednesday, December 29, 1948. D. R. Pradhan, Additional Chief Civil Administrator and Member for Finance and Revenue in the Military Government, will inaugurate the Ninth All-India Agricultural Economic Conference at the same place.

Over two hundred delegates are expected to attend the Conference.

**NEW KARNATAKA CONGRESS CHIEF**

Mr. Jaganath Rao Chandarki was elected president of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting of the Karnataka members of the All-Hyderabad Congress Committee today. Thirty members out of 46 were present.

PRAGUE, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—M. Ludwig Kalina, Director of the Czech State Textile Combine, has announced a 4,500 million crown (£22,500,000) textile deal with the Soviet Union, the biggest single deal in the history of Czechoslovak foreign trade.

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN MADRAS

### Progress Reviewed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Air Mail).—The progress of the work in connection with the Madras Government's Firka Development scheme came up for critical review at the meeting of the Provincial Firka Development Board held last week in the Secretariat. While revealing that the scheme had not made substantial headway, the discussion also revealed that its potentialities had not yet been fully realised or exploited. Dr. Gurubatham, Minister for Firka Development, addressing the board expressed dissatisfaction with the progress made so far and attributed it to two or three causes. In the first place, he described it as a new seed planted on old soil, which was not very favourable for its growth; the favourable atmosphere had to be created anew. Secondly, there was the official red-tape, which prevented expeditious progress, but red-tape could not be completely avoided in any governmental undertaking. There was again the absence of trained workers—workers who took an enthusiastic and keen interest in rural reconstruction, and efforts are being made to train a number of them in half-a-dozen training camps. Lastly, there was the traditional attitude of the villagers, who are accustomed to ask Government for everything, and who have yet to realise the significance and importance of doing things by themselves and becoming self-reliant.

The Minister's review was followed by a discussion in which members put forward a number of suggestions, one of them being that firkas selected for intensive reconstruction work should be removed from "aggressive urban influences", and should be in the interior of districts, while another suggestion was that the cottage industries selected for promotion should be related to the principal village industry, namely, agriculture. It was pointed out that the Government were themselves thinking along those lines; but unless it is the idea that firka development should stop with the creation of a few model firkas in the province and leave the rest of the province as it was, it is difficult to see how it will help to select areas which are isolated from all urban influences. The need for propaganda to popularize cottage industries and Khadi was also stressed by the members. A sub-committee of the Board was appointed to review the working of the scheme and suggest methods for intenrifying it. This is the second review that the scheme will be undergoing in the course of years, and it is expected that it will result in a quicker and better appreciation of the importance of co-ordinated activity by all Governmental agencies in the execution of the various items of reconstruction of the selected firkas.

**SIR S. V. RAMAMURTY ON STATES ADMINISTRATION**

The need for change in the administrative set-up of the States from one of individual leadership of the rulers to that of a democratic system was emphasised by Sir S. V. Ramamurty, a former Dewan of Udaipur and an ex-Advisor to the Governor of Madras. At the same time, Sir S. V. Ramamurty stressed the point that immediate introduction of responsible Government in the States without the time or the machinery to establish good administration which must sustain self-government had produced dissatisfaction in several of them. The correctness of the objective implicit in the proposed change admitted of no doubt, but the pace and the manner of the change needed to be reconsidered. In most States where responsible Government has been established, the ministries have not given satisfaction, said Sir S. V. Ramamurty, either for their efficiency or selflessness. In fact the change amounted only to the replacement of the vested interests of the Rulers by the vested interests of the Ministers, and the autocratic ulcers which Sardar Patel wanted to avoid have been replaced by democratic ulcers. The speaker posed the question whether, in the interests of the people of the States, for whose welfare the Government of India are ultimately responsible even more than the ministries which have been set up as a rough and ready remedy, there is not the need to take drastic measures for establishing good administration even at the risk of temporarily modifying the democratic form of government. This is a pertinent question, though it may not be regarded as a popular remedy for the evil.

**ABOLITION OF COMMUNAL RESERVATION**

The Madras Government have under contemplation the introduction of legislation to abolish reservation of seats on a communal basis in the municipalities and panchayats in the Madras province. The intention in bringing in this legislation is to abolish the evil of communalism in the local bodies in conformity with the basic principles of the new Constitution for India which does not provide for communal representation and to make these bodies vital and real administrative units, in the future set-up of the province. Another reform under consideration is the introduction of the system of direct election of the Chairmen of Municipal Councils by the electorate instead of by the elected Councillors, the argument being that when the new Constitution is going to provide for the direct election of Governors of States, there is no reason why the electorate cannot be trusted to elect the Municipal and Panchayat Board Chairmen. Some reforms are also under consideration in connection with the election of the Mayor of Madras and his term of office.

### *COMMUNISTS HAVE NO PLACE IN B. U. N. A.*

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Reuter): The General Council of the British United Nations' Association tonight decided here by 124 votes to 75 to exclude Communist Party branches from membership.

Captain Francis Noel Baker Labour Member of Parliament, said no sincere Communist could remain in the association without repudiating his communist allegiance.

Another resolution carried by 162 votes to 41 declared the Association's support for Western Union, and condemned "the Cominform attempt to wreck it."

### Wheat Conference Called For January 25

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The United States has been asked to convene an international conference in Washington next January 25 to negotiate a new international wheat agreement. The call came from Charles F. Wilson, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, chairman of the preparatory commission appointed last July by the International Wheat Council to ascertain when conditions seemed favourable for a new wheat pact. The commission met here Friday and voted for the conference.

A 36-nation wheat agreement was concluded in Washington last March, but it failed to obtain the requisite number of ratifications before the July deadline date. President Truman and Congressional leaders have expressed optimism about the chances for ratification of a similar pact by the new U. S. Senate which takes office in January.

The agreement would fix a specified amount of wheat to be exported by the chief wheat exporting signatory nations at agreed maximum and minimum prices over a period of years. —USIS.

## SILVER CHARIOT TO CARRY PATTABHI

### Three-Mile Long Procession Planned In Jaipur

GANDHINAGAR, December 12. (U.P.I.): With the "Akhand Jyoti" in front of him, the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, will be carried in a silver chariot drawn by four bullocks, in a three-mile long procession on the eve of the 55th session of the Indian National Congress, when he arrives here on December 15. The procession will start at 3 p.m. and after passing through the main streets of Jaipur will terminate near museum, where a civic reception will be given to the Congress President.

The chariot, in which the Congress President will be carried belongs to a temple of Jaipur and is used only once in a year for ceremonial purposes. The procession will be headed by two big elephants carrying the tricolour and will be followed by the President's chariot.

About four thousand volunteers and some congressmen, some of whom will be mounted on horses will accompany the President's chariot.

**ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS FULLY BOOKED**

A press statement issued by the Publicity Office of the Reception Committee, says: "accommodation for visitors at Gandhinagar and visitors camp have all been booked and no more accommodation is available now Visitors coming from outside are requested not to send telegrams any more for reserving accommodation in the visitors' camp".

RAJKOT, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Death occurred here on Saturday of Sheth Hargovindbhai Kanjibhai Chavda, prominent industrialist and proprietor of the Crans Motor Works.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**DISPOSALS**

**AUCTION SALE**

A large quantity of Cable Electric, rubber insulated, will be sold by Messrs. Gandhi & Co. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in small convenient lots as specified below:

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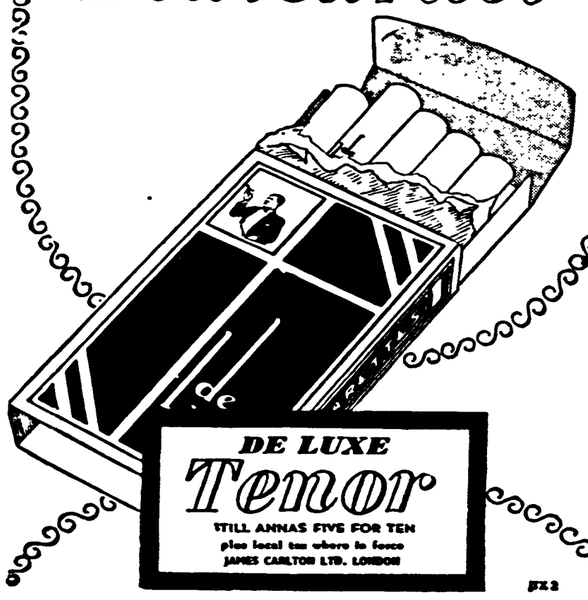

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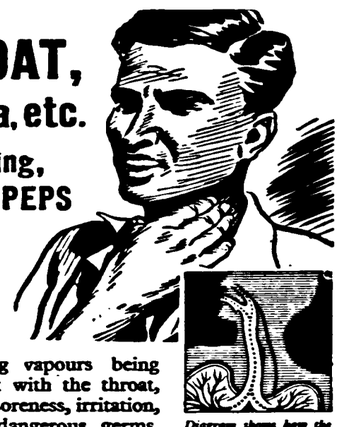

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Pars.: Tir 13, 1318
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Hightide: 10-00 24-24
Lowtide: 10-00 23-24

### Today's Engagements

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES' UNION: A meeting of employees of United Motors (India) Ltd. at Congress House compound today (Tuesday), at 6 pm.

ROTARY CLUB: Meeting at Green's Hotel to-day (Tuesday) at 1-45 pm. when Rotarian Adj. Hohr. Meckiai will speak on. "My Impression of East Africa."

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Justice K J Khundalwala's lecture tour around Epigraphical Gallery, Prince of Wales Museum today (Tuesday) at 6 pm.

RELIGIOUS LETURES: Dharma-Neta Shri Raghunathachary, of Brindavan is delivering series religious lectures in Madahav Bagh, daily, from 5 to 7 p m.

INTER-SERVICES SPORTS: The results of the first day's games in second round of the Bombay Area Annual Sports played at R I N and Bombay Sub-Area Ground, Colaba as follows:+HOCKEY:—R.I.N. (1) R.I.E. (2); Signals (2) Ordnance (0).

FOOTBALL: I.E.M.E. (3) Medicals (1); Poona Sub Area (1) RIAF (2).

TUG OF WAR: Engineers beat Signals. RIN beat RIASCC.

BOMBAY AREA SPORTS FINALS: The times of start of the football and hockey finals of the Bombay Area-Inter Services Sports Meeting will be at 16-30 hours and not at 17-00 hours on the 20th and 21st inst. respectively.

V.J.T. INSTITUTE: The annual sports of the Institute will be held today (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. at Institute Grounds. Prof. D. B. Deodhar will preside. The annual social gathering of the Institute will be held at 6 p.m. on 20th December. Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: On behalf of Literacy Week Committee, elocution competition will be held in Lecture Hall of St. Xavier's College, today (Tuesday) and on Wednesday at 4-30 p.m. Subject: "Should Students be conscripted for Adult Education?"

## BYE-ELECTIONS TO BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

The Governor of Bombay has fixed dates for two by-elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Polling in the Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban constituency will take place on February 15, 1949, while the last date for nominations is December 22, 1948. Votes will be counted on February 22, 1949.

The Ahmedabad City Muhammadan Urban constituency will go to polls on February 1949, while the last date for nominations is December 27, 1948. Counting of votes will take place on February 11, 1949.

Both these seats, held by Mr. Husein Abubakar Begmohamed and Mr. Abdulla Muhamad Yamani respectively, were declared vacant by the Assembly during its autumn session.

## Prices Of Imported Cement

The Government of Bombay has fixed selling prices of cement recently imported into Bombay from Pakistan by Messrs. Cement Marketing of India Limited, Bombay. The price of Portland cement of "B.B.B." brand imported in June last has been fixed at Rs. 132-10-6 per ton, while that of the cement of the same brand imported in September last at Rs. 128-6-6 per ton. Both the prices are for ex-wharf Bombay and inclusive of sales tax.

## Radio

TUESDAY, Dec. 14,
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a m Jaltarang Par Subha Ka Raag By Ratnakant 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Vimal Patki 8-45 Jaltarang ParE Todi Ratnakant 9-0 Gururao Deshpande 12-0 p m Akashwani-Ne-Chotare 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Laker 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-15 School Broadcast 5-0 Azim Khan 5-15 Jantar Mantar 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Roshanlal Joshi 6-30 Gururao Deshpande 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Azim Khan 7-30 Navi Marathi Pustake Book review in Marathi by R. S Joag 7-45 Dariya Geeten 7-55 Teer Nahin to Tukko 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Jaltarang Par Behag By Ratnakanta 8-45 "Kaviche Prem" Sketch in Marathi written by M D Chavak 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Current Events Review by K T Chandy 10-0 The Queen's Theatre Orchestra 10-15 Musical Interlude 10-25 The Berlin State Opera Orchestra 10-30 Bhanti Seldoni Piano.

VARIATIONS
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 p m Nana Prakar 5-45 Natwarlal Naik Gujurat. Bhajano 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
7-45 p m Commercial News 8-0 Natwarlal Naik Gujurati prachin bhanjano 8-15 Roshanlal Joshi 9-0 Babam Manjrekar 9-25 Manikrao Kunshi 10-0 Vimal Patki 10-20 Gururao Deshpande.

C C I Vs. WEST INDIES ON AIR

All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a running commentary on the Cricket Match between the West Indies XI and the Cricket Club of India XI to be played at Brabourne Stadium from 15th to 17th December 1943. The commentators will be L G Clarke and Jack Warner.

The timings and wave-length will beK as follows:—

TIME
10-45 am. to 12-45 pm.
1-45 pm to 2-30 pm.
4-00 pm. to 4-20 pm
4-20 pm. to 5-00 pm.

WAVE LENGTHS
244 and 31.41 metres
244 and 31.41 metres
244 and 41.44 metres
41.44 metres only (School broadcast programmes on 244 meters.)

# V.L. Mehta Unveils M.M. Bhatt's Portrait

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister unveiled the portrait of Mr. M. M. Bhatt at the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. on Saturday evening.

# FOOD MINISTER VISITS REFUGEE CAMPS

## Various Suggestions Made For Improvements

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, personally heard the grievances of refugees in the course of a ten-hour tour of the chief refugee camps in Bombay Suburbs and Kalyan today. He promised that he would, on his return to Delhi, convey them to the Government of India and recommend better facilities in the Camps.

Mr. Daulatram had general discussions with the Camp authorities as well as members of the local Panshayats and put forward various suggestions for improvements in the Camps. He was accompained by Maj. Gen. J. K. Bhonsle, Director of Relief and Rehabilitation.

DEATH RATE AT THANA CAMP

Mr. Daulatram showed keen interest in the conditions of life of the refugees in the Akbar Camp, situated near Kashali Bunder, Thana. On his arrival there, he was met by a large group of demonstrators, who demanded the closing down of the Camp and the transfer of the inmates to a more suitable place. He was told that medical facilities in the camp were poor and many of the refugees were suffering from anaema, scabies, dysentery etc. The death rate in this Camp of about 12,000 people, the Minister was informed, was four to five per day.

Addressing the refugees, the Minister stressed that every Camp had its problems and none was completely satisfactory. The Government were trying their best in the matter of relief and rehabilitation of the refugees, he added, and called for their co-operation. He assured them that he would convey to the Central Government his observations.

KALYAN CAMP

At the Kalyan Camp, (where about 80,000 people are stationed) the refugees bitterly complained about "the Bombay Government's indifferent attitude" to their grievances. They narrated the recent incident at the Thana Railway Station, in which certain refugees had a scuffle with some railway officials and policemen, and told the Minister of "harassment by the railway staff."

The Minister, in reply, told the refugees of the action being taken by the Government of Bombay and the Central Government and explained that facing severe handicaps, the Governments were striving hadr to improve the lot of the refugees. Mr. Daulatram assure them that he would convey to the Central and Bombay Governments their grievances. He asked them to be patient in the meantime and give their full co-operation to the Governments.

Other Camps the Food Minister visited were the Pawai Camp and the Nari Seva Sadan, Kurla. At Pawai, he saw the damage done to the tenements by the recent cyclone. He was accompained by Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Ms. J. B Bowman, Collector of Thana.

In all these Camps, Mr Daulatram visited hospitals, schools, vocational training centres etc.

## REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES

### Centres At Rationing Offices

The work of registering refugees will in future be done at the Refugee Registration Centres to be opened at Ward Rationing Offices and Sub-offices in Greater Bombay on December 16, 1948. The Rationing Officers and Assistant Rationing Officers will be registering authorities. The existing Refugee Registration Centres at the ten Police stations in the City will cease to function from December 16.

Such refugees as have neither got themselves registered nor enumerated in the recent census, may get themselves registered, as failure to do so is a penal offence under Section 10 of the Bombay Refugees Act.

## Industrial Relations Act Extended To Textile Processing

The Government of Bombay has extended the application of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, to the textile processing industry in the Province, with effect from January 1, 1949, in relation to all concerns using power and employing 20 or more persons, which are engaged in one or more of the following processes: dyeing, bleaching, finishing, mercerizing, calendering, printing or glazing of yarn, cloth or articles made of cloth or any process incidental or supplemental thereto.

## Industrial Disputes

Decisions were given in respect of 18 arbitration or adjudication cases by the Industrial Court and Tribunals, during November last. Of these, 10 related to arbitration of three applications, five appeals and two references by the Government, while the remaining eight were adjudication cases.

## DOCKERS BACK AT WORK

### Seven-Day Strike Ends

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay dockers today resumed work after a seven-day strike as a protest against the arrest of the leaders of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union. The decision to resume work was announced on Sunday evening following an agreement arrived at between the Union and the Bombay Port Trust.

However, it is stated, that 60 workers who reported late for work this morning at the Hammallage Office of the Port Trust were not permitted to work.

It is learnt that the Bombay Port Trust will recruit about 1,500 additional workers with the introduction of the two-shift system from January 1, next year. These 1,500 workers will be recruited from among the casual labour who replaced the strikers last week.

## Reception To Meher Ali

Public reception to Sjt Yusuf Maher Ali by leading pubblic institutions of 'C' Ward Socialist Party Congress Committee, Tenants Asso., Maha Gujarat Yuvak Sangh, etc. Popatwadi, Kalbadevi, to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 pm. Institutions of 'C' Ward desiring to join may contact:

Sjt Bhanushanker Yajnik, 'C' Ward Congress Committee Committee Sjt Chahnadulal S Shah, Gold-filled Leather Works Dr Shreekant Doshi, Dabholkerwadi Kalbadevi, Stj Jatubhai Mehta, 416, Kalbadevi Road.

SAILINGS FOR MANGALORE

"As the embarkation of passengers sailing on Thursday, the 16th December 1948, for Mangalore Line will be done in the stream, intending passengers are requested to be present at Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) for Customs Examination. The tender will leave at 11 a.m. sharp" announce the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

## WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 12 (API.) Following is the weather summary for Monday, Dec 13, 1948:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few showers in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Night temperatures have fallen in Central India.

Forecast valid until the evening of 14th:—Wether will continue to be dry over the country except for a few showers in southeast Madras and in the extreme south Malabar.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 5,660 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 19 hours I S T on Sunday 12 Dec 1948.

## WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 13 (API.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Dec. 1, 1948 and depraiture from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I S T on Dec. 13, 1948:—

BOMBAY 88 70 0 0 0 Calcutta 76 55 0 0 minus 0.1 Delhi 70 41 0 0 minus 0.1 Hyderabad (Dn) 79 50 0 0 minus 0.1 Lucknow 73 43 0 0 0 Madras 83 69 0 0.7 minus 2.1 Mahableshwar 69 51 0 0 minus 0.2 Mysore 79 57 0 0 minus 0.2 Nagpur 81 53 0 0 minus 0.1 Poona 81 50 0 0 minus 0.1 Sholapur 81 54 0 0 minus 0.1 Simla 54 42 0 1.1 plus 0.7


If you would get rid of rough skin and chapped hands in winter, take to a daily application of

B. C. P. W.

Cold Cream of Roses

A KEY TO Beauty & Complexion

A BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St. Bombay, 2.

Its refreshing flavour has been obtained by a unique process of blending. You'll even enjoy its delightful pure fragrance that seems to say - "Fresh from the Hills"

Blended by ISPAHANIS

FOR YOUR PLEASURE

AC1 17-8

Agents: SAFREE & CO., Safree Manzil, Kalupur, AHMEDABAD



A NESTLE'S PRODUCT

With a RUB-a-DUB-DUB...

and I have got something to bang about. My Mummy is getting my LACTOGEN regularly now —is yours?

LACTOGEN
THE BETTER MILK FOR BABIES

PLEASE WRITE TO:

"NESTLE'S" P. O. BOX 315 BOMBAY.

For a Copy of the Lactogen Mother Book.

## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

*To be paid in advance*

**MATRIMONIAL**

**Wanted well educated beautiful** girl 20-25 years for a well settled gentleman. Caste immaterial. Apply:— Pran Nath, Army Transfusion Centre, Poona. (22)

**Matches for highly educated girls** 18, 20, 40 years and also for Officer Rs. 1,000/- monthly Box 9901 "Bombay Chronicle"

**Match for Canarese speaking Madrasee** girl, twenty-three, English fourth. C/o Post Box 4014, Bombay-7. (5)

**SITUATIONS VACANT**

**Wanted an efficient Stenographer** with good command over English language. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202 "Bombay Chronicle"

**Wanted Salesmen by large European** firm, minimum qualification Matriculation or an equivalent examination. Age limit 24 to 30. Must furnish cash security of Rs. 500/- starting remuneration Rs. 60/ plus Rs 14/- D.A. (now in force) and special allowance of Rs. 15/- Good prospects for right type of men. Should be prepared to move into Mofussil. apply in own handwriting stating previous experience and sending copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2518 "Bombay Chronicle"

**Wanted contractors for cementing** and flooring etc., at Santa Cruz— Apply to K. T. Pandya, Delisle Road, Boys and Girls School, 152-156, Hussain Building, Lower Parel, Bombay. (15)

**HOTELS IN HILL STATION**

**Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms** Food and Management Charges Moderate Phone No 12 Apply Manager. 9623

**EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

**Homoeopathy—Best** Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore 107

**Learn Journalism,** Story Writing, Masterly English Accountancy, Shorthand, D. Com., Commercial Courses by post. Associated Schools, Delhi. (9895A)

**Become Accountant,** Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post D. Com., courses. American Correspondence College, (B.C.) Delhi. (9895)

**MEDICAL ADLETS**

**Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for** Asthma. Rs. 1/5/- each. V. P. Charges extra. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta (2272)

**Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for** Piles. Rs. 1/8 each, V. P. Charges Extra. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta (2272A)

**MACHINERY FOR SALE**

**Garrard double spring gramo**phone motors with complete accesscries are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs. 60/- each. Trade enquiries solicited Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions Park Street, Calcutta—16 (2135)

**Visit —Associated Machine and** Tool Company's Showroom at 130 Medows Street, Bombay where various kinds of machinery, electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed (7430)

**MACHINERY WANTED**

**Wanted 16 m/m. Projectors on** hire or partnership business basis. Contact, Box No. 30 "Bombay Chronicle".

**ASTROLOGY**

**Reliable Expert Palmist.** Consult Professor Swamy of Bangalore. Room No. 9, Hotel Elphinstone, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4)

**Astrology — Learn by post** in short and earn Rs 5,000/- p.m. Pt. Shastri, 6/1, Bindu Palit Lane, Calcutta 6 9935

**AGENTS WANTED**

**Reliable District Agents.** Young, Energetic and experienced to canvas orders for High-grown Nilgiri Products— Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Cardamoms, Potatoes, Soapnut Powder, Eucalyptus Oil and Honey on liberal terms and commission. Must be willing to furnish Cash Security. Correspondence in English Daver Hills Products Ltd., Post Bag No. 156, Coimbatore, (South India).

**LOANS & MORTGAGES**

**Loans arranged on very easy** terms Apply sharp to Mr G S Monga Post Box No 119 Baroda (9899)

**MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS**

**Record-Changers and Radio** repaired Also available Vade Mecum, International Tube Manual—India Traders 101-B, Girgaum Terrace, Near Girgaum Portuguese Church, Bombay 4. (2)

**MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE**

**Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art** Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours, 60" width Lovely for curtains Call 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd., (6778A)

**Shop at "Decora" for Italian and** American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz, Czech cut and painted glassware etc. etc. 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778)


## PUBLIC NOTICES

**MADURA MUNICIPALITY**
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by me until 5 p.m. on 17-1-1949 for the supply of twenty-five numbers of G. I. Cylindrical Water Tanks, of 175 Gallons capacity each. Tender notice and detailed specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer free of cost on application.

CAPTAIN D. GNANAOLIVU,
Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Madura, South India, 7-12-1948. (2559)

**NOTICE**

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policies Nos. 14430 and 14529 on the life of Mr. Bal-Krishna Trimbak Sukenker (Decd.) duplicate policies will be issued unless any claim or objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) G. H. THAKORE
Manager

The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Bombay. (16)

**NOTICE**

THE GOVERNMENT of United State of Saurashtra have a number of Packard, Humber and other Motor Cars for disposal. Tenders are invited from Parties interested in purchasing these vehicles. Printed descriptive leaflets of these Motor vehicles will be sent free on application to Secretary, Disposals, Home Department, Rajkot. The motor vehicles will be open to inspection at Rajkot by intending purchasers between the hours 11 and 5 on working days. Tenders will be received up to 5TH JANUARY 1949 by the undersigned.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
United State of Saurashtra,
RAJKOT

(2558)

**THE PUNJAB BREEDERS, LIMITED**
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above COMPANY will be held at the registered Office of the Company at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1948, at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 30th June 1948.
2. To elect four Directors in the place of:
   Mr. J. T. Ferreira,
   Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau
   Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain,
   and Mr. B. K. Daphtary,
   who retire by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Share Registers of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th to THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1948, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
The Punjab Breeders Limited,
A. FATAH & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents
Bombay, dated 13th December, 1948.

(2562)

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Technical Assistants, Grade I and II in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in the following scales of pay:—

Technical Assistant Grade I. Rs. 250-10-300-15-450.
Technical Assistant Grade II. Rs. 160-10-330.

In addition, Dearness Allowance and Bombay House Rent and compensatory allowance will be admissible.

QUALIFICATIONS: FOR POSTS IN THE PRODUCTION BRANCH.

Candidates should be at least Matriculates and should possess a good knowledge of Spinning, Weaving or Costing of Cotton Textiles. Persons holding diplomas of recognised Textile Schools or Institutes who have subsequently gained experience in Cotton Textile Mills will be preferred.

FOR POSTS IN THE STATISTICAL BRANCH

Candidates should be at least I or II Class Graduates in Mathematics or Economics with practical experience of handling Textile Statistics in a Mill or in a Government Office. Knowledge of Gujarati may be considered as additional qualification.

FOR POSTS IN OTHER BRANCHES

Candidates should be I or II class graduates with previous experience of holding independent charge of a section. Candidates who are good at figures and have previous mill experience will be preferred.

Applications in the prescribed form with not more than two testimonials should reach the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India (Administration), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay on or before the 24th December, 1948. (2564)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**THE CRESCENT IRON & STEEL CORPORATION LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of "THE CRESCENT IRON & STEEL CORPORATION LTD." will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Goregaon East, on TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1948, at 4, p.m. to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the statement of accounts for the period ending 31st March 1948 and the reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Dawood Hajee Nasser and Pheroz Beharain Karanjia who retire from office in accordance with Article 119 of the Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the financial year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
S. A. NATHANI,
Managing Agent.

(25)

**THE PHALTAN SUGAR WORKS LIMITED**
(Sakharwadi, Phaltan)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., will be held on 7th January, 1949, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Factory Office of the Company at Sakharwadi, Phaltan to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors Report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th September 1948.
2. To sanction payment of Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Arvind N. Mafatlal and Himatlal Kantilal, who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th December, 1948 to 23rd January, 1949, both days inclusive.

By order of the
Board of Directors,
For MAFATLAL, APTE & KANTILAL LTD.,
V. S. APTE
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.
Sakharwadi, (Phaltan)
Date 1st December, 1948.

N.B.— The dividend when declared will be made payable at the Factory Office at Sakharwadi on and after 14th February, 1949. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 23rd December, 1948.

(2555)

**B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY — TENDER**

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, BB & CI Rly., Jacob Circle Mahalakshmi, Bombay No. 11 invites Tenders for the supply of fluore scent fittings complete, returnable on 24th December 1948. Tender form can be had free of cost on application. Firms not on the approved list of this Railway should give their Banker's reference.

(2563)

**B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY**
**Curtailment of reservation facilities on METRE GAUGE trains during Congress Session.**

FROM 14th to 23rd December, both days inclusive, there will be no reservation of berths for 1st and 2nd class on 3 Up/4 Down Delhi Express, 13Up/14Down Fast Passenger and 5 Up/6 Down Express but seats can be reserved. From 14th December no sectional coaches will be attached to 5 Up/6 Down Express and 13 Up/14 Down Fast Passenger from and to Jaipur. These sectional coaches will run between Ajmer and Agra Fort and Ajmer and Delhi respectively. 75 per cent of seats from Ajmer in these sectional coaches will be reserved for Jaipur passengers, if necessary.

(2551)

**MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1949, at 4-35 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolution as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION:

"Resolved that in accordance with the recommendations of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the company do make a donation of Rs. 73,720/- computed on the basis of Rs. 1/4- per spindle and Rs. 65/- per loom from out of the Profits of the year ended 31st December, 1948, to the Fund known as the "GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND", and that the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to do all such acts as may be necessary for making the donation".

By Order of the Board,
For N. SIRUR & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8-12-1948. 2556

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GVIEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1949, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolution as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION:

"Resolved that in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the Company do make a donation of Rs. 94,620/- computed on the basis of Rs. 1/4/- per spindle and Rs. 65/- per loom from out of the Profits of the Company for the year ending 28th February, 1949, to the Fund known as the "GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND" and that the Directors the Company be and they are hereby authorised to do all such acts as may be necessary for making the donation."

By Order of the Board,
for N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8-12-1948.

(2557)

## LEGAL NOTICES

**NOTICE**

Re: AMRUT PHARMACY LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Laxmidas Building, 9, Vithaldas Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition, dated 8th December, 1948, has this day been presented to the Chamber Judge of the Hon'ble High Court, Bombay, on behalf of the abovenamed Company for changing the present Registered Office of the Company at 9, Vithaldas Road, Bombay, to Nagpur in the Province of Central Provinces and Berar and for consequential amendments in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Company and the petition has been fixed for hearing and final disposal in Chambers before the Chamber Judge.—High Court, Bombay, on 14th day of January 1949 at 11 A.M.

Dated this 10th day of December 1948.

B. G. PANDIT & CO.
Attorneys for Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.

2565

**NOTICE**

THIS IS TO INFORM all concerned that our client has contracted to purchase the 5 C. Hotel, situated on the 1st floor of the Crescent House, 27 Colaba Causeway Road, Bombay as a going concern, with all its furniture, fittings, stocks in Trade, goodwill, name, tenancy rights and all the rights, title and interests of the proprietor.

Any claim to the said Hotel by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise or any other objections thereof should be lodged with us within 7 days of the publication hereof, failing which the sale shall be completed without reference to any such claims and objections which shall be deemed to have been expressly waived.

(Sd.) NAGRANI & MOHANLAL
Advocates
40, Lawyers Chambers, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

17

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
I.C. No. 142 of 1948.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
and
In the matter of the RELIABLE TRANSPORT CO. LTD. Registered under the Indian Companies Act having its Registered office at 59 Forbes Street within the Fort of Bombay.
CHUNILAL GANPATRAM BHAT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 3rd day of December, 1948 presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar in Chambers by the Petitioner abovenamed the creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 28th day of January, 1949, and any creditor or contributor of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel or attorney for the purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 13th day of Dec. 1948.

KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys

Address:—
Medows House, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

2560

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY**
NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites separate tenders for the following works:—

TENDER NO. I
Resurfacing with asphalt macadam
(1) Bazargate Street (2) Naigaum Road and (3) Haines Road from Worli Naka upto open Channel.

TENDER NO. II.
Resurfacing with asphalt macadam
Dadasaheb Falke Road.

The tenders will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay upto 1 P. M. (B. T.) on Wednesday, the 22nd December, 1948.

Forms of tenders, specifications etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- (five) for each copy to any one deputed to receive them, by the Dy. City Engineer (Works Branch) who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Forms of tenders etc., will not be supplied by post.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay.
13th December, 1948.

**NOTICE:**

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificate for 50 shares Nos. 24655/704 standing in the name of Luis C. D'Nazareth has been lost of mislaid. Any person having any claim over the said shares should notify to the Company at its registered Office at "Scindia House", 4, Dougall Road, Bombay, 1. within a fortnight from the date hereof failing which steps will be taken to obtain duplicates from the Company.

Poona dated 14th Dec. 1948.
Mrs. ROSY NAZARETH.

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## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BUFFALOES M/s GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3397 of 1947 (Chhidalal V/S Gopinath), sell 6 Buffaloes by Public Auction on Thursday, 16th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Buffaloes Stable, Opp. Bombay Garage, Chuna Bhathi, Ghod Bunder Road, Santacruz, Bombay.
Terms: 25 p. c. Cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

**AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, RADIO, REFRIGERATOR, TYPEWRITER, ETC.**

Under instructions from the Deputy Controller of Accommodation, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 17-12-48 at 11-30 A.M. (S. T.) at Flat No. 2, Ground Floor, Churchill Chambers, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder: Singer Sewing Machine, Dining Table, Sofa, Chair, Remington Typewriter, Chairs, Perambulator, Cupboards, Writing Table, Racks, Clothes etc., on the same day at 12 Noon at Flat No. 3, Abbas Building, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder: — Refrigerator, Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Hat Stand, Radio, Cupboards, Show Case, Beds, Dressing Table, Marble top Tables, Utensils, etc., Terms Cash and immediate delivery.

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# TOO MANY MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS ON HAND

## Khosla's Ambition V. India's Financial Capacity

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

Rai Bahadur A. N Khosla, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines, and Power, Chairman, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and irrigation Consultant Engineer with the Government of India assumed a new role, namely, that of a financier during the week. In his presidential address before the 19th annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation, inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on December 6, he observed as follows:—

"The antidote to inflation does not lie in a stoppage of productive effort, nor in stagnation of human material through lack of opportunity and incentive. It lies in the freezing of surplus purchasing power and canalising it into means of production. If first things are taken up first and priorities adjusted in that spirit, the question of inflation will not enter into the picture.

"The first place, in order of priority would naturally go to the conservation and utilisation of water resources through river valley development, thus providing the basic tools for national advance and self-sufficiency; that is, flood control to release more lands for productive cultivation, irrigation facilities to grow more food, large scale generation of hydro-electric power to turn the wheels of industry and navigation facilities for the transport of the products of agriculture and industry. The next in order of priority should come the manufacture of hydro-electric machinery, setting up of iron and steel factories cement mills, and the manufacture of synthetic petrol, fuel oils, fertilizers and other essential commodities. At par with the above will be the land transport facilities, particularly the extension of railways to sources of raw materials and manufacturing centres."

"It is necessary that while one project is under construction, there should be at least three or four projects under surveys and investigation."

Mr. Khosla's present salary is higher than that permissible to any Chief Engineer of the Central Govt. and much higher than the salary paid by the Punjab Government to its Irrigation Chief Engineers. Mr. Khosla, who was originally the Chief Engineer in the Punjab, would be getting much lower salary than he gets at present. Would he like the "surplus money" he gets now to be frozen by the Government. It is highly doubtful, if he would agree to the axe being applied to his own salary.

Side by side with Mr. Khosla's exhortations a Calcutta financial journal had the following comments:—

"It is rather surprising to note that the United Provinces Government have chosen to accept tenders at high rate and, for the first time in recent history of treasury bills borrowing in the case of a Provincial Govegnment, a rate as high as fifteen annas eight pies per cent per annum has been conceded. Even so it has not been posible for the United provinces Government to get its requirements in full. Against the offer of Rs. two crores applications amounted only to Rs. fifty four lakhs"

This should explain in what a tight corner the Government has been pushed into Till November last year the amount tendered for the Treasury Bill invariably exceeded the amount offered. Since November 1947 the situation is reversed, although the rate of discount has been steadily raised from six annas 1 pie to fifteen annas eight pies quited above. What would happen if Mr. Khosla's remedy was applied by the Finance Minister can safely be left to the public to judge.

**TWO ISSUES**

Mr. Khosla's observations raise at least two issues. Firstly, is it open to a Government servant to mobilize public support against the declared policy of the Government of India. The Government's Conduct Rule Number seventeen lays down as follows:—

"No Government servant shall, by any utterance, writing of otherwise, discuss or criticise in public or any meeting of any association, any policy pursued or action taken by the Government nor shall he in any manner participate in any discussion or criticism."

Anti-inflation is the declared policy of the Government of India, the very first article of which is the curtailment of all avoidable expenditure. The Government of India, in pursuance of this policy has set up a Priority Committee of the Cabinet of which Mr. Khosla's Minister is a Member. This Committee has reached a unanimous decision cutting down all revenue and capital expenditure on development by one third. Mr. Khosla's Minister as would be seen, is a party to this decision. Is it open to Mr. Khosla to criticise this decision or advice the Committee what should be the priorities fixed for the development schemes.?

**AN ADMISSION**

As I have repeatedly stressed in these columns, no one has ever questioned the importance of multi-purpose river development projects. What is disputed is their propriety under the present financial stringency and their multiplicity in numbers. Even Mr. Khosla would concede that expenditure on multipurpose projects is a capital expenditure which has to be financed from borrowings. Mr. Khosla in the course of his address had made the following admission:—

"There were certain serious difficulties in the way of rapid realisation of plans such as inflation shortage of steel, cement and other materials of constructions, bottlenecks of transport and inadequacy of technical manpower of requisite qualifications. Added to these there is a fair amount of red-tape and certain quarters a lack of sense of responsibility and absence of pioneer zeal"

Backward countries like the United States of America have regarded River Development as slump-resisting device. Money, labour and capital are all cheap during slump years and cost of River Development to the posterity who has ultimately to pay for it, is cheap. That backward country. America, thought of Tennessy Valley development during the 1914-18 war and took twenty years to examine and complete this project. The second project is at present under discussion now. Mr. Khosla has Damodar, Mahanadi Kosi and Bhakra under advance sages in addition to twenty others on the tapis. Ganga and Brahamaputra dams alone will eat up all the financial resources of India. Has India got the money to satisfy the pioneer zeal of Mr. Khosla? India could borrow from the world bank, for which purpose a Bank Mission is due to visit India next month. My enquiries show that the Bank Mission inter-alia would satisfy itself how far India has made a success of its anti-inflation drive and whether the projects for which the money is demanded are capable of earning adequate returns to pay back the capital an interest to the Bank in reasonable time. It will be evident that it will be by cutting down avoidable expenditure and not by freezing surplus money, as suggested by Mr. Khosla that the Bank is likely to advance a loan to India.

**SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS**

Mr. Khosla's 2nd admission relates to to the shortages in building materials. The issue is that of balancing various interests. It is for the Priority Committee to judge whether iron and steel are more essential for making ploughs or for the construction of dams. The balancing of interests has to be between immediate and say ten years hence. Mr. Khosla has complained about the trasport bottleneck. In the first place, this bottleneck should have disappeared after Mr. Santanam has taken charge of that Ministry. In the second place the bottleneck needs iron and steel for making wagons If Mr. Khosla had all the available iron and steel for his dams, there would hardly be any left for wagon making. The transport bottleneck shall continue.

Red tape is the other bottleneck. Khosla has complained of. There is hardly any justification for this complaint, after he had one of his assistant Mr. Gulhati, appointed to scrutinize his plans for submission to himself. The Government of India for the first time, has eliminated the Secretariat control, so far as Mr. Khosla's projects are concerned.

Under the new dispensation, Mr. Khosla as the Chairman of CWINC will submit his schemes to Mr Gulhati. Mr. Gulhati will submit his report to Mr. Khosla the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. Even this process appears to be irksome to Mr. Khosla, who, in the presence of his own Minister advocated a separate portfolio for River Development. This is what he said:—

"Some of the mammoth schemes like the Bhakra, the Kosi and the Rampadasagar are likely to cost over one hundred crores rupees each. In view of the colossal expenditure involved the immensity of the field to be covered by these schemes and their intimate bearing on agriculture and industrial development of the country and on every day life of the people, it is possible that in the not distant future there may be need for a separate portfolio in the Government of India to deal exclusively with river valley development."

New Delhi comment is that, like the scientific and industrial portfolio the Khosla proposed department should be uner the Prime Minister, so that Mr. Khosla may be its de facto Minister Mr. Khosla made no bones. He bluntly declared that the growing job would be beyond his own Minister.

The Central Board of Irrigation had a dinner which was attended by over a hundred delegates and others. Delhi's Rationing authorities flatly refused permission to New Delhi's Press Association to entertain the wounded soldiers to tea, because the number of attendees was to exceed twenty-four. No such restrictions, apparently, were imposed on the engineers' dinner, presumably because Mr. Khosla has promised to make India self-supporting in food after ten years. The wounded soldiers had risked their all to make India great and big. The engineers are planning to make this country self-supporting in food, Life is a funny affair, and publicity does pay.

## 14 SANTHALS ARRESTED IN DEOGHAR

### Trouble Over Demarcation Of Forest

DEOGHAR, Dec. 12, (U. P. I.): Trouble has been brewing for sometime over the demarcation of the foresst under the Bihar Forest Act at Tiwoor Hills, Deoghar.

Information reached the local authorities the effect that nearly 500 hostile Santhals had assembled at the aforesaid hills to protest against the demarcation. The S. D. O. and D. S. P. immediately went to the not with a contingent of armed forces and dispersed the mob with lathi charges. So far 14 Santhals have been arrested.

### *What Joe Louis Thinks Of Ezzard*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (UPA): Heavyweight champion Joe Louis today desribed Ezzard Charles as the "most logical contender for my title if he fights and licks Lee Savold"

Louis' statement was made on his arrival here to begin training for a six-round no-decision contest with Arturo Godoy at Convention Hall Tuesday night.

Louis said, "Charles proved in Madison Square Garden last Friday night that he is the leading heavyweight contender. He would establish the fact without question if he licked Savold."

Charles scored a TKO over Joe Bakshi in the 11th round of their bout. It was the first knockout in Baksi's career.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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# GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESS IN FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

## Matthai Adumbrates Delhi's Objective

### NO OBJECTION TO PARTICIPATION OF BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN INDIAN INDUSTRY

### Finance Minister's Address To Associated Chambers

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13, (A.P.I.): "The immediate objective of Government is to stabilise rather than curtail prices. If the measures we have taken succeed in preventing a further rise in the level of prices, that by itself will generate forces which will induce a downward movement of prices. Recent figures of prices indicate that the level of wholesale prices, and in certain industrial areas also of retail prices, has remained steady for some time, and that our immediate objective is likely to be fulfilled," observed India's Finance Minister Dr. John Matthai addressing the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India in Calcutta today.

INFLATIONARY TREND

"I agree with you, that the progress we have been able to make so far in the economic sphere has been less satisfactory, although it is possible to derive some consolation from the fact that in this respect we have probably not fared worse than other countries. The Government, as you know, have recently been taking active steps to remedy the economic disorder from which the country is suffering. As you point out we are faced to-day with a somewhat extraordinary situation. On the one hand, there is a marked inflationary trend, on the other, a low level of investment and business activity. This is a complex and unusual situation which calls for clear thinking and energetic action. In my capacity as Minister of Finance, I feel there is no greater responsibility resting upon me than to determine its causes and try to find effective remedies for it.

REDUCTION OF PURCHASING POWER.

"It is generally believed that since increased production in the present circumstances is likely to be a relatively slow process no perceptible improvement in the price situation can be effected in the near future unless drastic steps are taken to reduce the purchasing power in the hands of the community. We have given consideration to this aspect of the problem in the Anti-Inflation policy which has been recently announced. In this matter I admit that we have proceeded somewhat more slowly than some sections of public opinion have urged. We have done so deliberately because, in our opinion, a sudden adjustment of the active money supply of the country to suit the present low level of production is likely to create problems of a different character, which might be equally difficult to handle and equally injurious to the country. A variation in the level of prices involves necessarily a corresponding adjustment of costs, although with a certain time-lag any attempt to bring down prices suddenly will cause a fresh disturbance in this process of adjustment which is bound to react adversery on productive activity and on business confidence generally.

The immediate objective of Government is to stabilise rather than curtail prices. If the measures we have taken succeed in preventing a further rise in the level of prices, that by itself will generate forces which will induce a downward movement of prices. Recent figures of prices indicate that the level of wholesale prices, and in certain industrial areas also of retail prices, has remained steady for some time, and that our immediate objective is likely to be fulfilled.

Another matter which creates a sense of insecurity in the minds of the investors is the uncertainty which is felt about Government's policy in economic matters, particularly in regard to the vexed question of nationalisation. Government's attitude towards nationalisation is set out in the resolution of industrial policy issued last April. That policy contemplates a combination of private and public enterprise in the furtherance of industrial development. In the circumstances of to-day, Government have necessarily to play a large role in industry and no one can deny that this is in national interest. There are strong reasons of security and public welfare for insisting that certain basic industries and services—especially those which have

(Continued on Page 7)

## CIVIC ADDRESS TO RAJAJI

### Bombay Corporation Sanctions Grant

BOMBAY, Monday.

A civic address will be given to His Excellency Mr. C Rajagopalanchari, Governor-General of India, during his visit to Bombay in the first week of January. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation today.

Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor, presided.

The Corporation further expressed its willingness to sanction, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, any grant necessary for presenting an illuminated address.

A Committee consisting of the following Councillors was appointed to draft the address in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner: The Mayor, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Chairaman of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. D. V. Patel, Mr. S. V. Velinker, Mr. Naushir Bharucha, Mr. M. Harris, Mr. N. Parekh, Mr. Mirza Akhtar Husein and Dr. J. A. Collaco.

## NO RESURRECTION OF HYDERABAD CASE

### Bajpai's Letter To Security Council

PARIS, DECEMBER 13. (REUTER): INDIA TODAY REITERATED HER DECISION NOT TO TAKE PART IN ANY FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON HYDERABAD IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI, INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL, IN A LETTER TO THE COUNCIL CLAIMED THAT CONDITIONS IN HYDERABAD WERE PEACEFUL AND NORMAL.

"Anyone on behalf of the United Nations can go there as any other visitors", he said.

"In the circumstances my Government do not propose to send a representative to the Security Council to discuss Hyderabad".

Hyderabad's original complaint against India was later withdrawn by the Nizam but was taken up by Pakistan in November.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN STATE

"I have the honour", Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai's letter read, "to refer to your reference of December 3 to Her Excellency Mrs. V. L. Pandit.

"Without prejudice to the question of the competence of the Security Council to discuss Hyderabad which Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar raised on the very first occasion when Hyderabad's complaint, now withdrawn, was considered, my Government wish to inform the Council that conditions in Hyderabad are peaceful and normal.

"There has been and is complete freedom of entry into the State to anyone who desires to go to Hyderabad by air, rail or road.

"Anyone on behalf of the United Nations can go there as any other visitor. In the circumstances my Government do not propose to send a representative to the Security Council to discuss Hyderabad".

## TEN INJURED IN LATHI-CHARGE

### Madras Police Open Tear-Gas On R.S.S. Men

MADRAS, Dec. 13. (API): For the second day in succession the police had to resort to tear-gas and lathi-charge to disperse a crowd of R.S.S. men who attempted to hold a meeting in Triplicane beach this evening in contravention of the police prohibitory order. The crowd indulged in pelting stones at the police party causing minor injuries to the Assistant Commissioner of police, Mr. Ramachandran, and five policemen. Ten persons were injured as a result of the lathi-charge. Seventysix persons were arrested and remanded in custody.

## MRS. PANDIT AT SANTA CRUZ 'DROME

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador in Moscow photographed at Santa Cruz airport on Sunday morning. Maj.-Gen. Brar, Commander, Bombay Area, Mr. Joachin Alva, the new Sheriff of Bombay, and Mrs. Violet Alva are seen with Mrs. Pandit.

## Congress Counsels Cut In Government Expenditure

### WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION ON "ECONOMIC PROGRAMME"

### A.I.C.C. Scheme For Memorial To Gandhiji Endorsed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (API).—The Congress Working Committee concluded its session here today after adopting two resolutions, one on Economic Programme and the other on the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

The resolution on Economic Programme generally approved the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee of the A.I.C.C. The main points in the resolution are: There must be economy all round. Government "must ruthlessly" cut down their expenditure consistently with the efficiency of administration and the safety of the State. Attention must be specially directed to the rapid development of cottage and small-scale industries. The resolution endorses the textile policy of the Government of India and appeals to all who are concerned in production to try their utmost to make every effort to this end. Industrialists should bring down their profits and help in raising production.

The resolution suggests the setting up of a statutory machinery for the resolution of industrial disputes. Foodgrains should be procured from the cultivators at a price remunerative to the cultivator and fair to the consumer.

Following is the full text of the resolution on Economic Programme:

"This Congress generally approves the report and recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.

In view of the economic crisis through which the country is passing, it is the duty of the Government as also of the people to further the objectives that the Congress has laid down and in so spreading the burden of today, that it may be shared by all and that none may escape it while others are crushed by it. The nation must undergo a period of austerity and must avoid all wasteful expenditure. Conscious and concerted effort must be made on a national scale to meet this crisis in production of price inflation. All the nation's resources, human and material should be utilised to increase production. While the people must produce more, they must consume less and invest their savings in Government securities and undertakings. There must be economy all round. Governments must ruthlessly cut down their expenditure consistently with the efficiency of administration and the safety of the State.

SMALL-SCALE PROJECTS

"While it is essential to press forward large scale projects in order to increase the food supply and the power resources of the nation, so that the nation may be self-sufficient in regard to food and other essential commodities, small-scale projects should be particularly undertaken as they yield quicker results. This must be done in a planned manner. Attention must be specially directed to the rapid development of cottage and small scale industries, preferably on a co-operative basis which will provide employment to many and will immediately produce more consumers' goods. This plan of decentralised production should form part of the permanent economy of the country.

To assure the urban population, specially industrial workers, a regular supply of food grains at the controlled rate during this period of shortage food grains should be procured from the cultivators at a price remunerative to the cultivator and fair to the consumer after leaving enough for the peasant and his family. Peasant should co-operate with the Governments in making the procurement of food grains a success.

"The Congress endorses the textile policy of the Government of India and calls upon the provincial Governments to see that a fair quota of mill cloth and other essential goods, necessary for a minimum standard of living be made available at controlled rates, preferably through co-operatives, to the villagers. The services of the A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. should be enlisted to organise an intensive campaign throughout the country for production of khadi and other commodities.

"In order to put forth the utmost effort in production, it is essential that industrial conflicts should be avoided, for each such conflict means loss in production and a set-back to the nation. This Congress congratulates the Central Government on its efforts in the interest of industrial truce and social insurance and recommends early establishment in all the provinces, on a uniform basis, of statutory machinery for the resolution of industrial disputes in a just and peaceful manner, and also the establishment of machinery, central, regional and functional, for the study and determination of fair wages and conditions of labour and fair remuneration of capital, and methods for the association of labour in all matters concerning industrial production such as formation of central, regional and unit production committees.

APPEAL TO INDUSTRIALISTS

"The Congress further appeals to all who are concerned in production to try their utmost to make every effort to this end. The proprietors of industry should bring down their profits and help in raising production. Labour must realise that every strike at this stage is grave ill-service to the general community.

The Government of India have announced their industrial policy favouring a mixed economy and leaving a very large sector for development and expansion by private enterprise.

**"The industrialists in this hour hour of crisis must do their duty by the nation. While it is the policy of the Congress to see that the industries are operated in the interest of the nation and the key industries are progressively brought under State control and ownership, it is not its intention to injure the legitimate interests of the industrialists.**

"The Provincial Governments are further requested to take steps to have adequate housing facilities provided for industrial labour. Locally available materials should be used to the largest possible extent in order to lessen cost and expedite construction.

"The Congress is fully aware of the hardships due to the rising cost of living and the defective system of settlement of disputes and is anxious to find effective remedies for both at the same time the Congress would like to place the working class on its guard against the disruptive forces which want to exploit the working class for the fulfilment of their political aims. There is better and greater duty today for all those engaged in industry in whatever capacity than to keep the wheels of production constantly going."

MEMORIAL TO GANDHIJI

Following is the text of the resolution on the Gandhi National Memorial Fund:

"This Congress endorses the appeal and approves of the action taken by the A.I.C.C. to raise a national memorial to Mahatma Gandhi and to start a national memorial fund with the object of furthering the constructive, educational, social and cultural ideals and activities with which Mahatma Gandhi was so intimately connected during his life time, and through the implementation of which he hoped to make India a just, healthy, self-reliant, united and democratic nation, as well as to further the cause of world peace and fellowship, and of collecting, preserving and publishing his writing and teachings in various languages."

## TOO RIDICULOUS FOR WORDS

### Jayakar On Expensive Farce Of Linguistic Provinces Commission

BOMBAY, Monday.

**"The report of the Linguitic Provinces Commission is a singular exemplification of the old story of the mouse and the mountain and is too ridiculous for words", observed the Hon'ble Dr M. R. Jayakar in a special interview to "The Bombay Chronicle" tonight.**

Dr. Jayakar said: "This expensive farce of the Commission was not necessary to arrive at such findings. Public money could have been saved. Nations are not built by yoking together discontented elements in the name of unity but by giving them freedom to develop on their respective lines.

"It will be interesting to watch the reactions of the report in Maharashtra and Karnatak especially in Andhra".

MADRAS MINISTERIAL CIRCLES DISAPPOINTED

MADRAS, December 13. (A.P.I.): Disappointment was expressed in Madras Ministerial circles at the recommendations of the Linguistic Provinces Commission.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, stated: "I had expected the Commission to recommend the early division at least of Madras province on linguistic basis. I am disappointed to note that the Commission had decided that the question of formation of Linguistic Provinces as a whole should be put off".

Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Agriculture, stated "We are bound to stand by the resolution passed by the Madras Legislature that this province should be reallocated into four linguistic provinces, namely, Tamil, Andhra, Kerala and Karnatak".

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi said that the recommendation of the Commission would be received with great regret by those who had believed and worked for the early formation of linguistic provinces.

DHEBAR LIKENS PROVINCIALISM TO LEAGUE DEMAND

RAJKOT, December 13. Welcoming the recommendations of the Linguistic Provinces Commission, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra said in an interview: "I am happy that the Commission has laid emphasis on the problems that ought to be emphasised —defence, resettlement of the refugees, food and balancing of the country's economy. India can only survive if these problems are successfully tackled. Provincialism like its counterpart..the demand of the Muslim League—will flower upon our soil unless the entire public opinion is thrown against the forces on the other side".

Referring to the question of the States, Mr. Dhebar said: "I am sure the only test should be administrative necessity, because it is only on that test that we have persuaded the Princes to part with power, and only on that ground have they done so. I am sure both, the Princes and the leaders in the States can be counted upon to adhere to that principle".

## PAK. CONSEMBLY PRESIDENT

### Tamizuddin Ahmed Likely Successor To Jinnah

KARACHI, Dec. 13. (U.P.I.): The Muslim League Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly (Legislature) to-day selected Maulvi Tamizuddin Ahmed as the official party candidate for to-morrow's election of the President of the Constituent Assembly in the vacancy caused by the death of the Quaid-e-Azam.

The only other candidate, Mr. Mohammed Hashim Gazdar, withdrew his name.

The Maulvi was proposed by Maulana Akram Khan of East Bengal and supported by Shaukat Hayat.

# United States' Terms For Aid To China

## HOFFMAN DEMANDS COALITION GOVT.

### REDS SEIZE LARGEST COAL-FIELD: RAIL LINK 25 MILES FROM NANKING CUT

NANKING, Dec. 13. (Reuter): Communists were today in full control of the vital North China Kailan mining area after moving in without a fight as darkness fell yesterday, it was reported in Tientsin.

The bloodless withdrawal by General Fu Tso-yi, Government Commander-in-Chief in North China, puzzled observers and strengthened unconfirmed reports that he was developing a "gentleman's agreement" with the Communists.

With the fall of the Kailan area General Fu's territory was reduced to a narrow strip running from Tangku through Tientsin to the outer perimeter of Peiping and isolated pockets in outlying areas.

TIENTSIN, Dec. 13. (Reuter): Chinese railway authorities said today that Government troops withdrawing from the Tangshan mining area in northern Hopei Province were now being massed at Hanku, 45 miles east of here. (Reuter reports from Shanghai last night said that General Fu Tso-Yi's headquarters in Peiping had denied the evacuation of Tangshan).

The Tangshan area was becoming a sort of no-man's land between the Communists at Linsi in Jehol and Government forces at Hanku.

STOCK-PILE OF COAL LEFT

Shanghai reports indicated that retreating Government forces made no attempt at "scorched earth" tactics in the Kailan mines, and left intact valuable equipment and a stockpile of 1,000,000 tons of coal.

**Observers said that the region, largest coal field in China, was also an important outpost protecting the northern approaches to Tientsin's seaport of Tangku, which is now left practically helpless.**

One report said Communist agents in Tongshan, centre of the coalfield, came into the open yesterday and started disarming the Government militia in readiness for the arrival of regular Communist troops a few hours later.

ECA CHIEF'S ASSURANCE

**Mr. Paul Hoffman, Economic Co-operation Administrator, today assured the Chinese people they would still get American aid the country came under a ...Coalition Government granting fundamental freedoms.**

"We would certainly not go along with any Coalition Government which suppressed religious and press freedoms", he told correspondents in Shanghai.

Mr. Hoffman's references to a possible new "Coalition Government", in which he evidently included the Communists, was regarded as significant.

A few hours before the press conference he had a long talk with Premier Sun Fo, who is believed to be trying to set up a "care-taker" Government for eventual peace talks with the Communists. Mr. Hoffman, who arrived on Saturday for a first-hand inspection of E.C.A. projects, goes to Nanking tonight to see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

NEW THREAT TO NANKING

Defence Minister General Ho Ying-Chin was reported to have told the Kumitang Political Council today that Communist had cut the main railway only twenty-five miles north of Nanking at Chuhsien. Two independent Communist Brigades of unknown strength were along the railway between Chuhsien and Chiashan, twenty miles further north, he added. Government troops had been sent out to meet the threat and hoped to clear the area within two or three days. Meantime railway supplies to Pengpu, main Government defence centre 110 miles north of Nanking, were suspended.

## CONSEMBLY TO MEET AGAIN ON DEC. 27.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13, (U.P.I.): As decided at the meeting of the Constituent Assembly today, the next meeting of the Assembly will be held at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th December, says a Press Note.

## STANDING COMMITTEE APPROVES MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT

BOMBAY, Monday.—The Municipal Standing Committee today approved of a draft Bill to amend the section of the Municipal Act governing the refund of the Town Duty levied on articles imported into the city and meant for subsequent export.

Town Duty so levied is refundable in full under the provision of Sec. 195 of the Municipal Act when such articles are exported from the city. It is estimated that the amount so refunded comes to about Rs. 30 lakhs annually. The Municipality incurs an expense of Rs. 2,10,000 for maintaining staff for examination of goods meant to be exported and for disposing of claims for refund of the duty.

The proposed amendment seeks to refund only 93 3/4 per cent instead of the full amount of the duty, thus retaining 6 1/4 per cent to cover the incidental expenses. The amendment also proposes to raise the minimum amount refundable from Rs. 5 to 10.

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